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LA FOLLETTE URGES U. S. OWNERSHIP TO CHECK ALASKA TRUST

Addresses Senate in Favor of Resolution Which He Says Will Develop Mines for Benefit of the People

CURBS WALL STREET

Foundation Laid for Monopoly in Northern Possession, He Says, Equal to That Controlling Anthracite Coal

WASHINGTON—Immediate development of the vast mineral resources of Alaska through government ownership of all railroads, ships and public utilities, wharves, docks, etc., and the actual mining of Alaskan coal by the government, all to be administered through a board of public works for the benefit of the people, was the broad plan outlined in a speech in the Senate today by Senator La Follette (Rep., Wis.).

He was addressing himself to a resolution that he introduced on Saturday carrying his plan into effect.

"Every day makes it more evident that the American people are waging a losing fight in Alaska," the Wisconsin progressive asserted. "On the one hand are the 35,000 pioneers who are risking their lives and fortunes in the exploration and prospecting of its undiscovered resources. On the other hand are the millions of American people to whom this great storehouse of natural resources belong. Between them is the enormous power of the greatest concentration of capital that the world has ever known."

"Whatever evidence or lack of evidence there may be as to the present intentions and maneuvers of corporate power in Alaska, our experience with the same forces nearer home teaches us that monopoly under these same conditions is inevitable."

"Any one must see that the foundations are being laid in Wall street for the upbuilding of a monopoly in Alaska equal to that which controls the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania."

"The key to the whole situation is the control of the means of transportation. The tremendous power of freight discriminations first showed itself in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields 40 years ago, when it was employed ultimately to force the sale of 95 per cent of all the individual owned coal lands to railroads owning and operating the only lines over which the coal could be transported to the market."

"These coal roads discriminated in rates, refused cars to shippers and harassed and oppressed individual owners until they were compelled to sell upon such terms as the railroads cared to offer. A subservient Legislature nullified constitutional prohibitions by passing laws which prevented the state securing title to these lands and this same power was used to defeat the struggle of labor, organized against oppression, to secure fair wages."

"When we have before us the history of this anthracite struggle now consummated in the complete control by Pierpont Morgan against the whole American people, can we expect any different result if we permit the Morgan-Guggenheims to get control of Alaska. The power will lie in their control of the docks, wharves, mountain passes and the limited outlet to the markets."

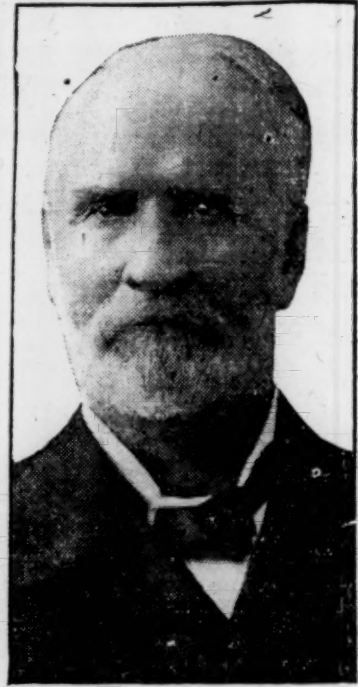
Mr. La Follette asserted that the government should regard itself as a board of directors pledged to proper care and development of a property in which the American people were stockholders.

"The first step, he continued, 'should be the creation of proper transportation facilities. The government should own and build those transportation facilities. The wharves, docks, railroads and terminals in Alaska should at once be acquired by the government.'

"The government should own and operate at least one great coal mine, to

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Member of Cabinet Whose Tenure in Office Depends It Is Said on His Testimony



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ADMIRAL TOGO AT NIAGARA READY FOR TRIP TO VANCOUVER

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Having concluded his official tour of the United States on Sunday when he motored over the upper steel arch bridge into Canada, Admiral Togo is spending a few hours here today before proceeding on his long journey to Vancouver, from which point he will reenter the United States by rail for a private visit to Seattle, embarking there for Japan.

Admiral Togo entered Canada unofficially, being received only by Japanese Consul-General Nakamura of Ottawa. Before leaving American territory the admiral, who has been the guest of the United States for the last 17 days, sent the following message to Washington:

"His Excellency the Secretary of State: On the eve of my departure from the United States, I beg to thank you, and through you the President, for the most cordial and warm reception that the government and people have accorded me during my stay."

"Pray be assured of my carrying home with me a vivid impression of the kind and friendly feelings which have been demonstrated to me by the nation whose welfare and prosperity are my sincerest wish."

ADMIRAL TOGO TOGO.

The admiral and his party reached Niagara Falls, N. Y., early Sunday and spent the morning in viewing the gorge. In a private trolley car the admiral rode around the falls. The admiral listened

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SECRETARY WILSON JOINS ISSUE WITH DR. WILEY ON STAND

Cabinet Officer Flatly Disputes Some of the Statements Made by the Government's Pure Food Expert

NOT ALWAYS SURE

Unable to Tell Congress Committee How a Case May Be Taken to the Courts Over the Remsen Board

WASHINGTON—"Dr. Wiley could have saved himself lots of trouble if he had only come to see me," said Secretary Wilson to the committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture today in a two hours' examination, in which he contradicted Dr. Wiley's testimony on several points.

For instance Secretary Wilson said Dr. Wiley had no conference with him about the appointment of Dr. H. H. Rusby. Dr. Wiley testified he had had two conferences with the secretary. Again against Dr. Wiley's testimony that he had received no reply to his protest against the suspension of prosecutions pending a decision by the referee board on sulphur dioxide, Secretary Wilson produced a letter written to Dr. Wiley, saying the secretary would discuss the question with the referee board at any time.

Secretary Wilson said, however, that he did not always know exactly what was going on in the department. Relative to the appointment of Dr. Rusby he said:

"While I was signing official papers, Dr. Wiley came in and presented a paper

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Wakefield Merchants to Try Music As Promoter Of Trade at Their Stores

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Music to promote trade in the stores in the square is to be given a trial Thursday evening under the direction of members of the Merchants and Business Men's Association. A fund has been made by subscription to bring to town the Security lodge, I. O. O. F. band of Reading which will play in the square from 7 to 8:30 o'clock while the stores are open and then go to the park and finish the program.

Merchants believe that this will solve the much-discussed hand concert problem. When subscriptions were asked for concerts the storekeepers have argued that they paid for the pleasure of the public at large and got nothing in return as the presence of a band on the park drew trade away from the center.

NORTH JETTY AT SALISBURY BEACH



One of the two arms of rocks being extended seaward from the mouth of the Merrimac river at Newburyport

EXTENDING JETTIES AT NEWBURYPORT TO MAKE CHANNEL DEEP

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Work on the jetties here is being rushed along and hundreds of tons of rock are being brought to the harbor on lighters for the purpose of extending the jetties. The experiment is being tried with a view to deepening the channel and abolishing the Newburyport bar.

It is the contention of experts that the force of the Merrimac river rushing back and forth with the change of tides will eventually sweep the sand seaward, resulting in the deepening of the channel. The action of the government making this move is hailed with delight by every owner of a craft of any size from Boston to Portland, Me., and to many large ship owners.

Boston Aviator Breaks World's Landing Record in Contests at Chicago



JAMES V. MARTIN

FROTHINGHAM PLANS TO MEET LEADERS OF WESTERN COUNTIES

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham left Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Holyoke to open his campaign in the western part of the state. This evening he will speak at the rooms of the Holyoke Republican Club. The meeting is open to the public and large delegations of Republicans from Springfield and Chicopee, as well as from Holyoke, are expected to be present.

Mr. Frothingham expects to arrive in Springfield about 6 p. m. A committee of the Holyoke club consisting of A. A. Coburn, Frank H. Metcalf, Israel Ducharme, Frederick Childs, W. G. Baudro, Charles J. Perry, Frederick Shearer, A. E. Hamphill, Arthur M. French, Emil F. Dreier, Medrie J. Laporte and James W. Toole has been appointed to meet him at the station and escort him to Holyoke. Following dinner at the Hotel Hamilton the Lieutenant-Governor will go to the club rooms for a brief reception prior to his speaking.

Speaker Joseph Walker and Representative Russell A. Wood, candidate

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WORK OF TEARING DOWN OLD COURT HOUSE IS STARTED

The work of tearing down the old court house was commenced this morning by a small force of men under Thomas A. Elston.

The paneled wooden wainscoting in the room formerly occupied by the election officers is to be demolished first. Much of the wood is in a good state of preservation and the wrecking contractor expects to sell it.

According to the contract Mr. Elston has with the city the building is to be demolished by Oct. 18 and it is expected the foundation will be started directly after that date.

Mayor Fitzgerald will determine whether or not the portico of the building shall be preserved. According to the two different contracts on which Mr. Elston submitted bids he will pay the city \$500 for the material he will get out of the structure, and charge the city nothing for the demolition, or he will take all the material except that in the front portico and receive \$2000 for tearing down the structure.

The portico has four columns of Quincy granite, 35 feet high, 4 1/2 feet in diameter and weighing about 30 tons apiece. Seventy years ago it took six yoke of oxen to bring each from Quincy.

MANY LEAVE BOSTON FOR ROCHESTER FOR G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Many members of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations left Boston today for the forty-fifth national encampment which is assembling at Rochester, N. Y., and will remain until the end of the week.

Members from New Hampshire and Massachusetts left the North station and a special train of 10 coaches left the South station.

Included in the party leaving the South station were: Granville Fiske, D. C., Mrs. Fiske, G. A. Hosley, S. V. D. C., Mrs. Hosley, Isaac C. Day, J. V. D. C., Mrs. Day, Mrs. L. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Nellie F. Libby.

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AVIATORS WEYMANN AND TABUTEAU DUE ON LINER MARQUETTE

Winner of 1911 International Cup and French Cross-Country Flier Coming for the Harvard-Boston Events

CHICAGO MEET ENDS

Harry N. Atwood Ready to Continue St. Louis-New York Flight From Lyons to Syracuse and Utica

Two aviators who will participate in the Harvard-Boston aero meet which opens Saturday at the Squantum field—Charles T. Weymann and Maurice Tabuteau—are among the 80 cabin passengers on board the Red Star liner Marquette, which is due here from Antwerp this afternoon.

Weymann has his Nieuport monoplane with him, the machine with which he won the international cup for America in the race held in England this summer. He lives in Paris and has never flown in his native country.

Tabuteau is the French cross-country flier who won the Michelin cup last year by a continuous flight of more than 300 miles.

Roy D. Knabenshue, manager for Wright Brothers, is in Boston today making arrangements for entering two aviators in the Boston meet. One is Parmelee, who figured prominently at the Chicago meet last week. He will use the latest Wright biplane.

Parmelee will be entered for most of the contests. The other aviator has not yet been decided upon, but Mr. Knabenshue is now in communication with the Wrights at Dayton, O., on the subject. It is said to be certain, however, that the Wright brothers will send the two best men at their disposal.

LYONS, N. Y.—Announcing that by nightfall Harry N. Atwood, en route on an aerial journey from St. Louis to New York, would have completed his contract to fly about the city of Utica, Atwood's manager gave out the following tentative schedule today:

Leave here shortly after 3:30 o'clock; fly over Auburn fair grounds and state

(Continued on page five, column three)

USE NEW DOUBLE TRACK, DURHAM TO MADBURY, N. H.

Trains over the old western division of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad are using a new double track section of the road between Durham and Madbury, N. H. The new line eliminates several curves in the old line which was a single track.

The new line is practically straight, about four feet higher than the old and double tracked with the exception of about 800 feet at Madbury. The single track at this point is being used to dump gravel for grading the second track.

The completion of this stretch gives a double track section on the old western division between Boston and Portland, with the exception of about six miles between Cummings and Kennebunk, Me.

CHAMPION AVIATOR NEARING BOSTON



Charles T. Weymann (center), who won international race for America, to fly at Squantum field

French Aviator Coming to Prepare at Squantum for Harvard-Boston Meet



MAURICE TABUTEAU

MR. TAFT HAS VETO READY FOR COTTON BILL AS HOUSE VOTES

WASHINGTON—The cotton bill will be considered in the House under a special rule and the vote will be taken late today.

President Taft denied himself to callers and worked on his veto message on the bill, which will be ready as soon as the measure is passed.

When Congress adjourns tomorrow it will be with the knowledge that little has been accomplished at the extra session.

Canadian reciprocity was brought as near reality as the executive and legislative departments could advance it; statehood was assured for New Mexico and Arizona; campaign publicity legislation was enacted; provision was made for an enlarged House of Representatives based on the last census, and a few other measures of minor importance were passed.

But executive disapproval has prevented all attempts to enact tariff legislation reducing duties which the Democrats alleged are chiefly responsible for the high cost of foods.

Two tariff bills, one reducing the existing duties on wool and woolen goods of all classes, and the other placing on the free list articles of machinery and tools used by farmers, and amended to include many other items, were vetoed by President Taft. He based his disapproval upon the grounds that the bills should wait until reports on the different schedules had been made by the tariff board. A cotton revision bill awaits a similar fate.

The House, under the leadership of Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Speaker Clark endeavored to pass the bills over the veto, but the necessary two-thirds votes could not be mustered.

These failures to overthrow President Taft's veto messages were a strong

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FINANCE COMMISSION REPLIES TO MAYOR ON FIRE PROTECTION

Sustains Recommendations of Mr. Daly for Fifty Additional Firemen and More Motor Driven Apparatus

HAS THE AUTHORITY

Board Notifies Mr. Fitzgerald That He May Transfer \$193,000 From Reserve Fund for Improvements

Characterizing any delay in the appropriation of funds for hiring more firemen and additional automobile apparatus as not only unnecessary, but serious, the finance commission sent a report to the mayor's office today discussing the recent controversy between the city auditor and the fire department. Commissioner Daly's recommendations are sustained in full. The report is as follows:

Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor:

Sir: Your communication of Aug. 18, respecting the finance commission's recent report upon conditions in the fire department, has been received. The commission has noted the various recommendations for delay raised by your honor's letter, but believes that delay is not only unnecessary, but may be actually dangerous. There is nothing to prevent action being taken at once upon these recommendations of the commission, which involve the action of the mayor and city council, viz., the appropriation of money for extra firemen and motor fire apparatus and the repeal of the ordinances which hamper the fire commissioner's authority over his department.

Your honor has called the commission's attention to the fact that the city auditor has expressed a doubt that the money needed for the purchase of motor apparatus in the fire department could be lawfully transferred from the reserve fund by the mayor and city council under section 3 of the charter amendments; but the commission respectfully calls your honor's attention to the fact that in the paragraph containing this recommendation, the alternative recommendation is made that the mayor and city council appropriate from the reserve fund, or from taxes, the sum necessary. This alternative was inserted by the commission in order to meet any possible question which might be raised as to the validity of the transfer by the mayor and city auditor under section three. Whether or not the city auditor is right in his contention that the proposed transfer could not be made by the mayor and city auditor is for the present unessential, as no question can be raised as to the power of the mayor and city council to make the appropriation from taxes or from the reserve fund, as the commission also recommended. The entire recommendation of the commission upon this subject is as follows:

"That the mayor and city auditor, acting under section 3 of chapter 488 of the acts of 1909, transfer from the reserve fund to the appropriation for the fire department the sum of \$193,000 to be used for the following purposes, viz.: \$18,000 for the salaries for the remainder of the present fiscal year of 50 additional firemen, and \$175,000 for the purchase of the motor apparatus recommended by the fire commissioner, or that the mayor and city council appropriate from the reserve fund, or from taxes, the sum of \$193,000 for the said purposes. It has been customary to provide fire apparatus out of taxes instead of by loans, and the established practice should be followed in this instance. The fact that the apparatus is of the motor instead of the horse-drawn kind furnishes no reason for changing the established financial policy in this respect."

"Nor does the commission feel any apprehension, such as your honor evidently entertains, that any serious harm would arise if any unexpected balance of the appropriation should be returned to the city treasury at the close of the present fiscal year. If the money is appropriated in the present fiscal year the contracts can be made in the present year,

(Continued on page five, column seven)

MAYOR RECOMMENDS SPENDING THOUSANDS IN IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations for several hundred thousand dollars in appropriations for civic improvements, to be taken from the tax levy, will be sent to the city council this afternoon by Mayor Fitzgerald. This is the last budget to go to the council before the announcement of the tax levy, and the mayor declares that these appropriations can be made

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whether passing along your copy of today's MONITOR makes another friend for clean journalism

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Among Books and Their Writers

Undue Publicity Sought by Publishers for Authors Condemned as Violating Feelings of Good Taste

PRESS AGENTS ARE KEPT BUSY

BOSTON, New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago and San Francisco all claim to be centers of authorship and publication, concerning the output of which all well-informed critics of national literature must be aware of deserving that title. To chronicle the advent of a newcomer to any one of these circles is the normal duty of the local press, and to be aware of it is the business of the general book reviewer and compiler of literary personalia.

Thus it is announced that the "Quarterly Latin" of Chicago, in distinction from its university group of which Robert Herick is a prominent member, has recently been reinforced by Edna Ferber, a Milwaukee writer of short stories. The information also is sent broadcast that the author of "The Visioning" and the "Glory of the Conqueror," Susan Glaspell, has recently been in Chicago assisting in the child welfare exhibit.

There is no possibility now, so it would seem, for a genius to migrate from the country and dwell within the borders of an urban community, quietly taking note of its life, ranging through its by-ways in search of copy, and dealing in terms of mystery with perplexed but eager publishers avid for the copy of an unknown but promising author. The conspiracy of publicity has taken the place of the conspiracy of privacy such as Scott maintained for a while, such as at a later day was conspicuous in the American case of the unknown author of "The Breadwinners." Now, there is no slightest chance in the habit, sports, literary preferences, musical likings, religious beliefs or domestic economies of authors, which, with the connivance of most of them, does not find its way to the press from the publicity bureau of publishing houses. If information respecting authors runs short then their most eminent kinsman's or kinswoman's doings are made the text for a personal note that will recall to the reader the fact that the author is in existence and that his or her latest book was thus and so.

If the author is given to traveling about the world, thrice fortunate is he and his publisher. The wandering habit makes so much more "good copy" than the more prosaic custom of staying home. The author of "How to Be Good Though Poor" can be followed from the day of her sailing from Boston, across Europe, through the Holy Land, into Asia and en route home to America. No detail of her intercourse with sister pen-women, no compliment uttered by an English aristocrat or a French member of the Academy, no thought which she had while standing in front of the cathedral at Milan or of St. Marks in Venice, or of the Sphinx in Egypt need be lost, or rightly reported to the shrewd publisher. Indeed, the mechanism for self-reporting by authors and of author-advertising by publishers has become so perfect now that the impression of editors of literary departments hardens into conviction that there are some authors who soon will begin to market their inner self-judgments as well as their conscious comments on themselves.

Up to a certain point knowledge of an author's individuality, his life record, his opinions and convictions apart from those indirectly or directly revealed in his books, is an aid to a reader. Pen and pencil may be legitimately employed in making the facial aspect, the manner of walk and talk, and the home setting of a

writer known to his or her readers. But there are lengths to which this intrusion on privacy, this trading in personal gossip, this "ponderosity of particularity" about evanescent things can go, which are repulsive to persons of taste; and if certain authors were aware of the surprise which their appetite for publicity arouses in circles where they care most to be well thought of, they would quit pandering to an unnatural public appetite for personal gossip and to publishers' inordinate demands for personal news of a kind such as only can originate with authors themselves.

As for the gossip itself wherever originating and whatever the form in which it comes to the journal from the publisher, the least that a self-respecting journal can do is to give it the stamp of its own reaction upon the information furnished and thus avoid being only one of many journals throughout the country, each announcing the event in precisely the same language. Among newspapers thus lending themselves to the automatic rendering of what an author wishes said about him or herself, about where he is summing, with whom he last supped, who is his favorite composer, etc., are some of the most popular "book mediums" of the country, that would scorn to accept for their editorial pages a formulated utterance of any kind.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"COMFORT FOUND IN GOOD BOOKS." By George Hamlin Fitch. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

THIS unusually well-printed and illustrated series of essays originated in the impulse of its author to rid his thoughts of some unpleasantness by re-reading the great classics of literature and then describing to other persons their consolating and subduing effect upon him. For more than 30 years a critic of literature in Pacific coast journals, Mr. Fitch is loyal to the earlier American standards of art for life's and not for its own sake. In this collection of comments on the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Cervantes, Omar, Khayyam, St. Augustine and other major figures among authors, Mr. Fitch has kept his early constituency in mind, has not attempted the florid or unique, and has been content to say the obvious often in order that humble and unpretentious readers may be led to learn the lesson he is endeavoring to teach.

Lovers of the Bible will be grateful for the journalist's fidelity to it as the supreme literature of the world.

"THE LARGER GROWTH." By Constance Smedley Armfield. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

As an exemplification of the injunction, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," Mrs. Armfield's book is of especial interest. The story is that of a middle class English family, and is told in epochs, the childhood scenes being particularly realistic. It is not speaking in a platitudinous way that the author has evidently herself been a child. The supreme importance of certain nursery and schoolroom events could have been so well set forth—so distinctly from the youthful standpoint—only by one whose childhood had been vividly lived.

Throughout the book the chronicles of homely fireside discussion and of commonplace comings and goings remind one strongly of those wonderful stories written by Jane Austen that entertained a puzzled but admiring generation a century ago, and have become classic. The same interest clings about this story, with the difference that here is discernible an explanation for it that "Pride and Prejudice" and its companions do not furnish.

They are pictures of human life marvellously drawn; this is a story of search after some philosophy that will explain and illuminate human living. Miss Austen was content to draw her pen pictures within the limits of class distinctions as she knew them; Mrs. Armfield is pointing the way to firmer ground from which the stumbling blocks of class distinctions have been cleared. Miss Austen was of her own generation in looking upon woman as inflexibly entrenched in a domestic environment; Mrs. Armfield sees that the home, to fulfill its mission, must be a center for outward-going help and joy, not a wall to seclude and protect.

The woman is still to be the queen of the home, but is to make her throne a beneficent opportunity for service, not an excuse for evasion of it.

The development of the individuals composing the Maddox family and the various experiments they make in striving for their mental freedom, the pitfalls of selfishness and hardness that are found to lie on the extreme other hand

from equally selfish absorption in a few of the same name and rooftop, and the genuine though partial advance made by all—these comprise the story.

If the reader discerns correctly, the book is not put forward as furnishing a complete solution of all the problems relating to the home ideal, but as a contribution to the serious thinking that changing conditions and the passing of faulty conceptions is forcing upon earnest men and women. As such it is to be welcomed. While giving pleasure to those who can enjoy a quiet story, it will be sowing seeds of reflection that will spring up into useful harvest.

"THE RED HOT DOLLAR." By H. D. Umbstaetter. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The very brief stories appeared first in the Black Cat, a Boston journal edited by Mr. Umbstaetter, which has had much to do with encouraging American writers of fiction unknown to fame when first proffering their wares, but deserving a medium of expression. Of such Jack London, who writes a grateful introduction, is the best known. These stories have the merit of brevity, decency and ingenuity of plot. This seems to have been a case where an editor knew how to do what he customarily paid writers for doing, which is not always the case with editors.

"LETTERS FROM INDIA." By Lady Wilson (A. C. Macleod). Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons, 78, 6d. (\$1.50) net.

Having, as she says in the preface, "come into contact with various sides of Indian life, a life so full of mystery that even a faint light cast on it may not be unwelcome," the authoress has been persuaded, on her return to England after 20 years in India, to publish certain letters adapted from her personal correspondence and amplified by her recollections. These letters are charmingly written, in a bright informal manner, lending interest to the most trivial occurrence, and they contain just enough family history to bind them together, without bewildering the reader with allusions to a host of unnecessary characters disguised as letters of the alphabet.

In this way she gives her first attempt at Anglo-Indian housekeeping when she says: "I have been busy from morning till night, and the impression left on my mind is one of baffled impotence," and tells of her struggles to make herself understood by the native servants who surround her, all trying to make out what she wants, but all "shaking their heads with respectful hopelessness." She describes her efforts to learn Hindustani with a teacher who, like many people speaking in a foreign tongue, fancied he made himself more comprehensible by shouting, and accordingly did so. She speaks of her difficulties in mastering a language so unnecessarily explicit that "there are dozens of names for a cow . . . one meaning a cow with its right horn crooked, another a cow with its right horn straight, a third a cow with a small eye, a fourth a cow with a big one, etc. . . . Jim says the differentiations are characteristic of a pastoral people, who must be able to identify their cattle, especially where rivers abound. Personally, she says, "it gives me the impression of an eternality of leisure to be employed as best may . . ."

After four weeks of housekeeping she goes joyfully off on a camping expedition in the wilds, during the course of which many interesting experiences are recorded. But she is not content to take Indian life on the surface, she is determined to get into the heart of the people, though she owns that the reticence of the Hindu baffles her at every turn. And it is incomprehensible to her how the Hindu mind can be "so curiously elastic" that it "can apparently accept two contradictory statements at once as equally credible, to the point of giving you, for instance, the scientific explanation of the eclipse of the sun with the gentle addendum 'at the same time a demon is eating it up.'"

Foiled in her attempts to get anything out of the people, she turns to the literature of the country. Here again she draws a blank. "Sometimes the hymns are beautiful," she says, "sometimes they are obscure, often they are simply baffling," and her comment at the end of a course of study is "that it is very difficult to understand what is meant by writers who contradict one another and themselves."

The most amusing of the letters contains an account of the earthquake at Dharmasala, and describes how one lady, attired in a scarlet blanket, escaped from a falling house by gliding down a plank attached to her window sill. Hardly had she reached the ground and repulsed the local photographer when a postman marched up to her and presented a parcel, saying in a staccato voice: "Value—payable post, five rupees

to pay, please kindly sign and put date."

Lady Wilson lays great stress on the friendliness of the people and on the kindness she met with in every part of the empire. "In all these years," she says, "I have only had one unpleasant experience, and I have not the smallest recollection now of what the experience was. I only remember Jim's philosophic comment when I told him about it, 'Nothing has happened, everything is exactly the same as it was a minute before it occurred, and you, too, are just the same.'"

LITERARY NOTES

A BENEFACTOR without discount is a guide book writer who combines accuracy of information with insight into the meaning of history and charm of expression. Robert Hichens' volume on "Egypt and Its Monuments" is a book that has these requisites.

Mayor Gaynor quotes Cervantes as readily as Epictetus. He made his letter explaining the recent rejection of a novel by the New York public library an excellent text for an essay on the need of censorship of stupidity as well as lubricity.

Howard Pyle, whose craftsmanship as an author is not as fine as his work as an illustrator, is now in Florence gathering material with pen and pencil for stories that will appear in Harpers Magazine. A kindlier friend to young artists does not live.

South Africa's race problem is to be dealt with by Perceval Gibbon in his next story, "Flower of the Peach." Gibbon is one of the English authors who, having first won editors' attention by his art in dealing with South African material, found it to his advantage to visit the Philippines soon after American occupation. Some of the best fiction based on contact of Filipinos with Americans has come from his pen.

The new edition of the Century Dictionary and Atlas to be published this fall will have charts showing costs of living, rates of wages and totals of immigration during differing periods of American history. The duties of cartographers and statisticians multiply with the flight of time.

Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College and President Sharpless of the same institution have written a history of "The Quakers in the American Colonies," which the Macmillan Company will soon publish. More competent authors could not have been found. Prof. Jones is well known to British as well as to American Friends by his edition of the journal of Fox, and by his many books dealing with Quakerism and present-day religious movements.

Absorption of the World Today, the Chicago monthly edited by Prof. Shailer Matthews, by the Hearst interests and its transfer to New York city, is a fact of more significance than may first appear on the surface announcement.

A prize of \$6000 awaits the successful competitor in the second decennial contest for the Bross prize which the trustees of Lake Forest University supervise. Prof. James Orr of the University of Glasgow was the last winner. The thesis or essay submitted must relate to the Christian religion and advances in secular knowledge, whether research into nature or the development of literature and philosophy. It is one of the largest prizes attainable by authors.

Reversion by John Jay Chapman to the period of American history when Benedict Arnold was an actor for a theme about which to write verse recalls the like turning backward of William Vaughan Moody following his early work in which he sang of problems of his own time. Only there is this difference. Moody went back to Greece; Chapman goes to colonial America. Chapman in his candid and searching criticism of American politics and commerce. His verse might have been kept contemporaneous in theme and purport and have dealt with present day traitors.

Lovers of juvenile wit and escapades who have enjoyed Judge Shute's "Diary of a Real Boy" will be interested to know that also lawyers—that he has written a book called "The Country Lawyer," which the Houghton Mifflin Company will issue this fall.

Harvard's professor of economics, Prof. F. W. Tansig, makes public next month through the Macmillan Company, a two-

volume work on the "Principles of Economics," which will represent many years' reflection on the organization of production, the distribution of wealth, the use of money and the mechanism of exchange, international trade, theories and methods of taxation, and problems of labor. Fortunately he has endeavored to make it a book for the laity as well as for the professional economist. Thus will its serviceability at a timely juncture of national history be enhanced.

The Dial, Chicago's literary weekly, urges the superiority of vacuum cleaners as tools for library dusting. If the only vacancy of the book world were of this kind, how much smaller libraries would be!

From the standpoint of royal family gossip one of the most interesting books this fall will be the reminiscences of Princess Louisa of Tuscany, whose relatives of the Saxon court have in vain endeavored to bribe her into silence.

The perennial interest in Robert Louis Stevenson calls into being new poetic appreciations and new biographies each year. The next account of him by an American to appear will be by Clayton Hamilton. Stevenson's step-daughter, Mrs. Isabel Strong, has written a short and intimate biography of Stevenson for the new Cassells series of "Little Books About Great Writers."

One of the finest spirits sent by Germany to the United States following the days of the unsuccessful German revolution was Francis Lieber. He served the country of his adoption in a variety of ways as scholar and patriot, jurist and publicist, and was profoundly interested in morals. He wrote a manual of political ethics which still is so serviceable that a new edition is about issuing from the Lippincott's press, Philadelphia. For it, Prof. T. W. Woolsey of Yale and President Butler of Columbia have written an introduction calling attention to the vitality of the truth set forth therein 75 years ago, and its applicability to present national life.

WORLD OF MUSIC

CREATOR'S MEN APPLAUDED

Creator and his band gave the last concert of their engagement at the American league park Saturday evening before a large audience. The distinguished handmaster lent his interpretive powers with especial enthusiasm to the music of the greater composers. He read the scintillating measures of Rossini's "William Tell" overture and the limpid strains of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" with as much freedom of utterance as if his chief melodic medium were violins instead of clarinets.

He secured a wonderfully unanimous phrasing from the reed players at his left hand and he brought out from his band as a whole effects of larger rhythm which are commonly supposed to be in the power of orchestral conductors alone.

Creator's program would measure out about one third classic and two thirds popular, the large popular proportion showing in the encores.

His work on the classic side sets a standard for American bandmasters which must in time affect summer concert-going to the national good.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road is laying new steel rails on both main lines of the Midland district between Ft. Point channel drawbridge and South bay.

Ernest Thorpe, night chief train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany road, is spreading a two weeks' vacation at York Beach, Me.

The Pullman car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Erick and party, passed through Boston today en route from Southampton, L. I., to Frides Crossing, Mass.

The Boston & Maine road has secured from the Concord, N. H., shops a number of large switching engines.

The Boston & Albany railroad private car No. 490, occupied by James H. Hustis, vice-president and general manager, was attached to the Albany express from the South station at 8:30 today, en route to New York city.

MELROSE TO VOTE ON PLAYGROUNDS

L. Frank Hinckley of the board of assessors of Melrose has filed with City Clerk Jones referendum papers containing 115 certified signatures to a petition that the question of an appropriation of \$10,000 for school playgrounds at the Lincoln and D. W. Gooch schools be submitted to the voters of the city.

LITERARY NOTES OF LONDON

Andrew Carnegie Writes on "Arbitration"—Signor Crispi's Autobiography to Be Published

LONDON—In the August Contemporary, a subject on which he is naturally able to write. History confirms the claim, he maintains, that the abolition of war between civilized nations by arbitration of all disputes is emphatically the mission of the English-speaking race. The old arbitration treaties in which nations reserved from submission to arbitration questions affecting "honor or vital interests" are no use, but in the new treaty between Britain and the United States there are no such reservations, and as the result Mr. Carnegie sees that before very long "the majority of people now living will see the killing of men by men as a means of settling the disputes of civilized nations a crime of the past."

The late Signor Crispi, prime minister of Italy, left an intimate autobiography, and this has now been got into book form and will be published in the autumn in three volumes by Hodder & Stoughton.

As this distinguished Italian statesman's public career was both long and eventful, the book should be extremely interesting, and throw much light on Italian politics. It was Crispi who planned the Sicilian revolt of 1859-1860, and after fighting in the ranks of Garibaldi became by a strange turn of events a minister of state.

Routledge intend to publish shortly an entirely rewritten edition of W. Swan Sonnenschein's admirable work of reference, "The Best Books." This book was first published in 1887 and has passed through several editions. It takes the shape of a classified dictionary to English literature, and this opportunity has been seized to bring it up to date.

The same publishers are issuing in the autumn a short survey of "The Ten Republics" of South America by Robert Porter, special correspondent of the Times. The book describes the existing political situation in each of the republics, and also throws light on the present economic, industrial and commercial prospects. There will be a number of maps.

Mills & Boon promise immediately "Rambles Round French Chateaux" by Frank Gostling. The title has a fascinating sound enough and proclaims the book as a companion for any one about to set off on a ramble through Touraine or other romantic parts of France.

"The Political Confession of a Practical Idealist" is also an engaging title. The author remains anonymous, however. Smith, Elder are the publishers.

"The Autobiography of Alfred Austin—1835-1910," published by Macmillans in two volumes, is a brightly written record of the eventful and happy life of the present poet laureate. The most interesting part of the book is perhaps that which is devoted to the brilliant contributions which Austin made to the Standard newspaper in 1869. These letters, which were written from Rome at the time of the now famous ecclesiastical council, are both interesting and valuable. In 1870 Austin joined the German army as a correspondent; with Bismarck he has accounts of interviews with Bismarck, and the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin after the war. Mr. Austin was appointed to the laureateship on Jan. 1, 1896, by Queen Victoria.

"The Quakers in the American Colonies" (Macmillan), by Rufus M. Jones, Dr. Litt, is "an attempt to study historically and critically the religious movement inaugurated in the new world by the Quakers, a movement important both for the history of the development of religion, and for the history of the American colonies." The Quaker move-

SCHOOLS

New York, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, Mass. Country School, Boston, formerly at School, 15 miles from New York. Individual attention for every boy. Classes limited to 6 boys. Boys all live with the family of the Head Master. Prepared for all leading boarding schools. Limited to 40 boys. Swimming pool. For list—free catalog, address W. Wellington, Mass., Ph. D., Headmaster.

THE STONE SCHOOL, 59 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON, Preparatory for Harvard and other colleges. Thirty-eighth year opens October 2.

AVIATION SCHOOL, The Eastern Aeroplane Co. will take a limited number of pupils on very liberal terms. Apply at FACTORY OFFICE, 20 Brattle Street, Allston, Mass.

CLAYTON & CRAIG, Auto, Electrical, Aviation Schools. Classes now forming. Largest electrical school in world. Call or write for catalog. 241 Summer St. Shops 13 Harvard St.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing. Metal Weather Strips.

R. T. Adams & Co.
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON NEW YORK
Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. Ry. Co., 329 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

BASS POINT
NAHANT
DANCING, etc.
Show Dinner, Leave Otis, Return from Wharf 9:30, 11, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12 m.
5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

NORUMBEGA
PARK
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Magnificent Covered Open Air Auditorium
Vaudeville at 2:30 and 8:00. Cafe, etc.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Old Jed Prouty."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."

CHICAGO
CORT—"An Everyday Man."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"Over Night."
SHUBERT—"Excuse Me."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

EASTERN TEAMS NOW ON LAST WESTERN TRIP IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

150-107 Washington St., Cor. Cornhill, Boston

FERTILE SOIL OF NORTH DAKOTA STRONGLY ATTRACTS FARMERS

All the State's Counties but Two Are Traversed by Railroad Lines

THESE ARE DUNN AND M'KENZIE

Their Broad Acres Rapidly Filling With an Industrious Population

NORTH DAKOTA has only two counties which are not traversed by railroads. These are Dunn and McKenzie. The spirit of agricultural progress, however, is by no means confined to the country immediately tributary to lines of railway. Always a little ahead of the railroad is found the advance guard of husbandry seeking government or low-priced land, which only needs development to induce the advent of the steam road. These two counties are now rapidly filling up with an industrious farming population, attracted thither by the richness of the soil and the certainty of abundant railway service in the near future.

Dunn county was created from unorganized territory by the proclamation of Governor Burke, issued from the executive office at Bismarck Jan. 17, 1909, and comprises within its boundaries that portion of the Fort Berthold reservation which lies west of the Missouri river. It was named for the Hon. J. P. Dunn of Bismarck, a former mayor. The acreage of the county consists of 1,057,330 acres of land and 1278 acres of water surface. At present much of the county's output finds its way to market by the Missouri river, on which the Benton Transportation Company maintains a fleet of steamers.

The first white settlement of McKenzie county dates from about 25 years ago, when a number of ranchmen drove in their herds and flocks to thrive and fatten on the nutritious grasses which formerly had furnished summer and winter feed to the native bison. These conditions prevailed until 1905, when a few venturesome farmers essayed agriculture.

BOSTON PARTY DUE ON TUESDAY, SAYS WIRELESS

A wireless message from the returning four of American business men under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser was received this forenoon by Richard J. Walsh, publicity manager of the chamber, stating that the party will land at New York about noon Tuesday, instead of Wednesday, as was expected.

The chairman of the delegation, John H. Fahy, and a number of other members of the party have remained abroad.

The Boston contingent will take the 5 p. m. train, the Merchants Limited, from New York, which is due in Boston at 10 p. m. Tuesday.

NEW ENCLOSED WAITING ROOM AT FOREST HILLS

Patrons of the Boston Elevated railway who use the Forest Hills terminal station as a transfer point will soon be able to enjoy the comforts of an enclosed waiting room.

The new room is suspended in mid-air from the steel girders of the elevated structure midway between the elevated and surface tracks.

It has a bench running its entire length seating 12 persons and there is room for about 20 to stand.

BOSTON SEEKING CREDIT MEETING

Boston may be chosen this week by the National Association of Credit Men as its meeting place next year. The local members of the association and the Chamber of Commerce are working to secure the session.

The association has 14,000 members. Fully 1000 would be in attendance at the convention. H. A. Whiting, formerly assistant treasurer of the chamber, is secretary of the Boston branch, which has 400 members.

REVERE BEACH VISITED BY 175,000

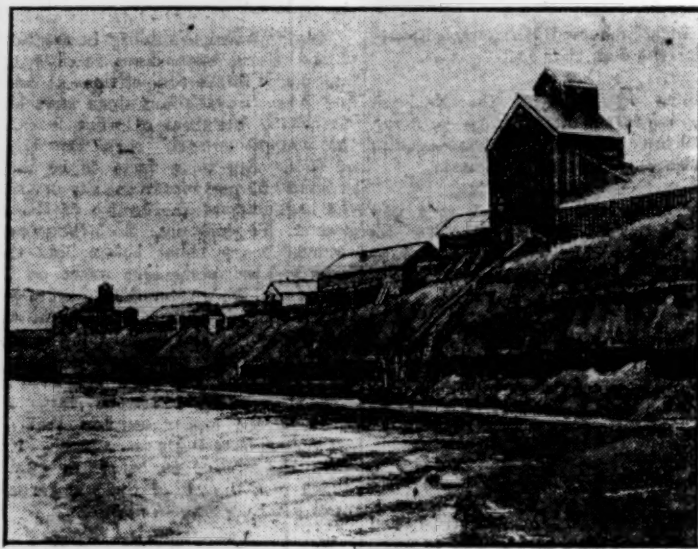
Revere beach was visited by about 175,000 persons Sunday, one of the largest crowds there this season. The number of persons using the state bathhouse was 3900.

Nantasket beach also attracted a large crowd, but only 1527 persons went in bathing from the bathhouses. There were 3600 bathers at the L street baths, South Boston.

WOULD INVESTIGATE 1907 PANIC WASHINGTON—Full investigation of the panic of 1907, to determine "whether it was artificially created for private gain, and if so, who profited," was demanded in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Owen (Dem., Okla.).

CRUISER WASHINGTON SAILS The armored cruiser Washington, which has been in Boston harbor for a few days, sailed today for Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSOURI CARRIES GRAIN TO MARKET



Elevator on river bank in North Dakota, some of whose counties depend in part on water transportation

The success which was secured by these pioneers in the new industry was so pronounced that others soon followed. The county has an area of 1,662,902 acres of land and 3258 acres of water surface, exclusive of approximately 75,550 acres of the Ft. Berthold Indian reservation, not long since thrown open to settlement.

Most of the North Dakota counties are devoting a large part of their land to wheat. In 1908 Cass county headed the list with a production of more than 4,000,000 bushels; then came Barnes,

with nearly 4,000,000, closely followed by Grand Forks, Griggs and McHenry with over 3,000,000 bushels; Bottineau, Cavalier, Towner, Walsh and Ward all raised more than 2,500,000; Benson, LaMoure, Pembina, Richland, Steele and Traill followed with more than 2,000,000 each; Dickey, Nelson, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Sully and Wells were next with over 1,500,000; Sargent raised very nearly 1,500,000; and Foster, although one of the smallest counties in the state, raised well over 1,000,000 bushels.

PIONEER NAMED STREAMS FROM CHARACTERISTIC DAILY EXPERIENCE

River's Traits Impressed Boatman, Woodsman and Town-Maker

CREEKS RECEIVED DESIGNATION LATE

Man Whose Hut Stood at Landing Remembered in Geography

O. K. CREEK, which has its entire course within the limits of Kansas City, was considered by the pioneers of Missouri too insignificant a stream to deserve a name. Nature was regarded by those early masterful characters who assigned names and bounds to future states only in her larger aspects. Unfathomable rivers, boundless forests and limitless plains require designation; small rivers were looked upon as mere creeks and left unnamed.

When O. K. creek began to acquire a dense population along its banks, a name became necessary; it required fords and bridges and finally the skill of civil engineers. This stream, according to the Kansas City Star, was known for a long time as McGee creek, after Col. Milton McGee, whose farm was in the neighborhood of the stream. After Kansas City was projected and founded and after the first road had been blazed through the woods from Westport to Ro's ferry across the Missouri river, there were those who referred to McGee's creek as "Midway creek." McGee creek, being half way from the river to Westport, became the location for a hostelry, over the entrance to which were the letters "O. K." and from them the creek eventually took its name. In those days Martin Van Buren was disliked by western Democrats and the letters "O. K."—meaning "Off to Kinderhook"—were popularly applied to that statesman.

Streams Named Themselves Brush creek was so named on account of the impenetrable thickets of undergrowth, matted and intertwined with vines and briars, which were overshadowed by tall forest trees, along its course. The earliest adventurers who penetrated the fastnesses of Brush creek, hunting bear, "painters" and wildcats, never thought of calling it anything but Brush creek; it named itself.

Indian creek, farther south, was so named because the Shawnee Indian reservation was where the stream had its rise. Gooseneck creek is to this day remarkable for its many graceful curves. The pioneers often used a wheat cradle with a very crooked snath; this instrument was called the gooseneck wheat cradle. The crooked creek took the same name. The stream never has had any other name.

Turkey creek, which prior to the great flood of 1844 emptied into the Missouri river north of the Union depot, was named by the early hunters, who found wild turkeys in great numbers along its course. That wild game bird once was plentiful over the entire site of Kansas City, but they must have been more abundant out toward and beyond Rosedale.

Names Borrowed Sometimes names of streams were imported, just as the names of Plymouth

and New York and Baltimore and many other places along the Atlantic seaboard were derived from the names of places and persons in Europe. Sugar creek, between Independence and Kansas City, was named partly in honor of a Sugar creek in Tennessee, but the property of the name for Sugar creek was manifested by the presence in its fertile valley of forests of giant maple trees, which the early settlers found, thereby securing a supply of sugar. In the early springtime, when the sap rises, the early settlers were in the habit of making sugar camps along this creek, the delights of which are unknown to this age and generation.

Mill creek in Independence was named from a pioneer mill in the north part of the town where are now Mill and Spring streets.

Big creek in Cass county was so named on account of its size; it was almost large enough to be called a river.

Sni creek, in eastern Jackson county, was called after a Frenchman named Barre, who lived at the mouth of the stream where there is a slough known by the French expression as Chene au Barre—Slough of Barre. Thwaites gives the following footnote in Vol. 6 of his "Western Travels": "Lewis and Clark, in their original manuscript, designated the channel which Brackridge calls 'bars,' as Euebert, probably from the French Hubert. Biddle in his edition of Lewis and Clark, makes this Eau-beau, or Clear Water. James (edition of Long's expedition) has Chene au Barre. This now is curiously contracted into Sni-a-bar, which is applied to two creeks in Lafayette county."

Indians Furnished Word

Jackson county was an Indian reservation by treaties with the Osage and Kaw tribes from 1808 to 1825. The reservation

G. D. CUSHING OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Headquarters have been opened in Barrister's hall by Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston for his campaign for speaker of the House of Representatives next year and a campaign committee with former Representative John Rousmaniere of Boston as chairman has been organized to assist him.

The members of the committee, besides Mr. Rousmaniere, are: Representatives Haines of Medford, Brackett of Arlington, C. L. Carr of Boston, Crocker of Boston, Dow of Cambridge, Ellis of Newton, Hathaway of Dedham, Keefe of Fall River, Sharp of Nantucket, Storm of Braintree, Wells of Haverhill, Edgell of Gardner, Crane of Cambridge, Hawley of Malden, Fay of Medford, Bothwell of Newton, Holmes of Kingston and Saltonstall of Beverly.

Among the other candidates who are seeking the speakership are Representatives Wolcott of Milton, Underhill of Somerville, Haigis of Montague and Washburn of Worcester.

NAMES 20 MORE POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Hitchcock designated 20 additional first-class postal savings banks depositories today, thus bringing the total of this class up to 38.

Among the banks named, which will open for business Sept. 15, is Stamford, Conn.

FARMERS DRAINING IOWA SWAMP LANDS AT \$300,000,000 COST

DES MOINES, Ia.—Farmers in Iowa have entered upon a project to drain their swamp lands at a cost of \$300,000,000.

They have already used \$8,000,000 in the work, and the total cost of the improvements when finished is estimated at \$307,000,000. It is expected that hundreds of thousands of acres will be added to the tillable area of the state. These acres during years have been accumulating richness washed down upon them from higher land as well as by decay of their own swamp vegetation, acres which need only to be released from the embarrassment of too much water to demonstrate their wonderful fertility.

The millions that will be thus added to the value of Iowa are beyond the reach of accurate computation, although sanguine advocates declare that the state will be wealthier by half a billion dollars or more when the work is finished.

The reclamation was begun in 1904 and thus far nearly \$8,000,000 has been spent on public drainage ditches in 14 out of the 30 counties in which the work is projected. In the remaining 16 counties some \$7,000,000 more will be expended. So that \$15,000,000 acres of farms will be improved at an average cost of \$5 an acre.

The result is the throwing open to cultivation of swamp and food land which had been stored for 10 or 15 years, so long it had been forgotten what handsome ones were among them. Their removal brought to light some that had been practically lost sight of. They were placed on the market for low prices and Chandler & Co. succeeded in getting possession of a number of them at about the price of ordinary rugs.

All of these are now on exhibition and sale in the rug department of the company's store on Tremont street. They include antiques from the southern Daghestan district, Kurdistans woven in beautiful Persian designs on rich blue and red grounds; Feraghans, Shiraz, Guenjes, Kazakgies, camel's hair and old Hamadans in the more usual sizes, and Moslins in extra large. The values of these run up to \$50, but they are all marked \$15, \$18.50 and \$25. Then there are three antique Bijars of much greater value, and another that was evidently made by one of the old nomad weavers of the Kurdistans mountains. It is a typical museum piece, but now can be bought for a private residence.

Odd and interesting is an old sample rug that is shown as made by an expert weaver of Bijar as an example of fine weaving and coloring for the younger weavers.

When the wind whistles around to the east and drives the soft, warm breezes back to the South from which they came the thoughts turn involuntarily to the coziness of indoors with its soft rugs, draped windows and cozy chairs. It is none too early to begin to get ready for those days.

Furniture made by the Craftsman Company combines art and beauty, simplicity and dignity in its lines and carries with it an unmistakable air of quality. It is of the best made fumed oak, exquisite in coloring and finish. As it takes time to get the goods from the factory it is well to put in orders for it at once. Orders are now being filled in 10 days or two weeks, but if that is sooner than they are wanted the goods will be stored.

Couch covers, portieres, curtains, dining room and luncheon sets are made to order. They show the same quiet elegance as the furniture. The Boston office of the company is at 570 Boylston street.

There are photo albums and photo albums not the kind that occupied a place of state on the parlor table and was always brought out to entertain the visitor who was "difficult," but the kind that is tucked away in a convenient place and turned to with a laugh when one wants to renew associations with happy days of the past. "Snapshot albums," they are called. Treasured within them are glimpses of many fleeting moments that have been caught on the wing, as it were, and preserved for time to come. With the Samuel Ward Company the materials used have been specially selected and prepared so that the photographs will not be discolored.

The post card albums carried by this company are of exceptionally fine quality as well. They are admirably adapted to preserve indefinitely the souvenirs which are collected on summer travels and which in many instances are considered invaluable.

Mr. Cohen of S. D. Cohen & Co. has returned from a tour of six weeks among the fashion centers of the country during which he gathered together the latest ideas and materials for women's tailor-made garments for the coming season. This being a quiet period, a little in advance of the time when the majority of persons prepare for the cold weather a special offer is being made for a few days of a \$50 suit made to measure for \$25. It is guaranteed to be of the best fit and workmanship. The styles include plain and fancy tailor-mades, auto and evening coats.

A little book gotten out by the Vapor-Vacuum Heating Company of Philadelphia is of interest to everybody who has a house or building to heat. The vapor-vacuum heating system guarantees an actual saving of 25 per cent on coal. The book shows just how this is brought about. Among its advantages over other forms of heating are specified the rapidity with which heat is produced; the maintaining of uniform temperature; wide range of temperature; and absolute control of the heat in each room with an absence of hissing, sputtering air-valves and pounding pipes.

The book is illustrated with photographs of buildings of every character in which the system is used successfully. Persons who are building or planning to build or to remodel their heating apparatus should investigate this method.

Scott & Company of 375 Washington street are closing out two-piece summer suits which formerly sold for \$90, \$35 and \$40 for \$21 per suit. Handsome business suits are also marked uniformly at \$22. Flannel trousers have been

ADD SIX SECTIONS TO SHERMAN LAW BY SENATE BILL

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette has turned his attention to the work of amending the anti-trust act with a bill that proposes to add six sections to the Sherman law, the main feature of which is to give a particular effect to the decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and to say what combinations or contracts in restraint of trade are "unreasonable."

This is the first measure proposed to distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable restraint.

The first section of La Follette's bill enacts that whenever in any suit "it shall appear that any contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy was entered into, existed or exists which was or is in any respect or to any extent in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations the burden of proof to establish the reasonableness of such restraint shall be upon the party who contends that said restraint of trade is reasonable."

PLAN TO SEARCH FOR POTASH SIGNS

A search for potash has been instituted by the department of agriculture, and \$10,000 has been appropriated by Secretary Wilson to begin a campaign for testing out certain regions of the United States in which it is thought the potash salts may exist, says the National Magazine.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Two events in foreign lands have contributed to give Bostonians an opportunity to get some fine oriental rugs at big bargains. One was the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. It was an attraction that drew throngs from every quarter of the earth. They naturally spread all over the country and merchants strove as they had not in years to gather together the most choice and tempting things they could in their respective lines. This brought together in London a selection of oriental products of the loom that exceeded any the wholesale markets had shown in years, and was taken advantage of by Chandler & Co. of this city, who are now presenting some of these rugs to the local public.

The second event took place in Constantinople, and was the moving of a lot of rugs from the old custom house to the new. For some reason or other they had been stored for 10 or 15 years, so long it had been forgotten what handsome ones were among them. Their removal brought to light some that had been practically lost sight of. They were placed on the market for low prices and Chandler & Co. succeeded in getting possession of a number of them at about the price of ordinary rugs.

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There are photo albums and photo albums not the kind that occupied a place of state on the parlor table and was always brought out to entertain the visitor who was "difficult," but the kind that is tucked away in a convenient place and turned to with a laugh when one wants to renew associations with happy days of the past. "Snapshot albums," they are called. Treasured within them are glimpses of many fleeting moments that have been caught on the wing, as it were, and preserved for time to come. With the Samuel Ward Company the materials used have been specially selected and prepared so that the photographs will not be discolored.

The post card albums carried by this company are of exceptionally fine quality as well. They are admirably adapted to preserve indefinitely the souvenirs which are collected on summer travels and which in many instances are considered invaluable.

Mr. Cohen of S. D. Cohen & Co. has returned from a tour of six weeks among the fashion centers of the country during which he gathered together the latest ideas and materials for women's tailor-made garments for the coming season. This being a quiet period, a little in advance of the time when the majority of persons prepare for the cold weather a special offer is being made for a few days of a \$50 suit made to measure for \$25. It is guaranteed to be of the best fit and workmanship. The styles include plain and fancy tailor-mades, auto and evening coats.

A little book gotten out by the Vapor-Vacuum Heating Company of Philadelphia is of interest to everybody who has a house or building to heat. The vapor-vacuum heating system guarantees an actual saving of 25 per cent on coal. The book shows just how this is brought about. Among its advantages over other forms of heating are specified the rapidity with which heat is produced; the maintaining of uniform temperature; wide range of temperature; and absolute control of the heat in each room with an absence of hissing, sputtering air-valves and pounding pipes.

The book is illustrated with photographs of buildings of every character in which the system is used successfully. Persons who are building or planning to build or to remodel their heating apparatus should investigate this method.

Scott & Company of 375 Washington street are closing out two-piece summer suits which formerly sold for \$90, \$35 and \$40 for \$21 per suit. Handsome business suits are also marked uniformly at \$22. Flannel trousers have been

THREE STATES TO JOIN IN A GOOD ROAD CONFERENCE

An important conference in the interest of highway improvement will be held within the next fortnight, when the highway officials of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut will make a tour of inspection over some of the more important roads of their respective states.

The details of this conference are now being arranged by the Touring Club of America. The New York delegation will meet at Albany and from that point the motor tour will be made to Pittsfield and thence to Springfield, Mass., where the general conference will be held.

While the object of the tour is to discuss available methods for the adoption of uniform plans for highway construction, whereby trunk line routes may be available for motorists traveling through Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, the conference has also been planned with the object of bringing about a personal meeting between the highway commissioners and engineers of these states.

William H. Catlin, who was recently appointed by Gov. John A. Dix as state superintendent of highways, and John A. Bense, state engineer of New York will meet for the first time the highway officials of the other states in conference for a uniform system of interstate roads.

RANGER AT QUEENSTOWN The commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school have received a cable from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., announcing the arrival of the Ranger at Queenstown, Ireland, Saturday.

WATERTOWN PLANS TO RAISE FUNDS AND RELIEVE SHORTAGE

WATERTOWN, Mass.—With but seven months and two weeks of the fiscal year gone, a shortage in the department appropriations will make it necessary for the selectmen to call a special town meeting to provide funds for the balance of the year. The most serious shortage is in the appropriation of the police department. An increase of \$500 in the salary of the chief, David A. Boulton, and a raise of \$75 in the salary of Lieutenant Lyons are given as reasons for the condition of the finances of this department. There is \$5884.32 left of the department appropriation of \$15,837.32. This provides nothing for the current expenses, with the exception of the payroll. None of the July expenses, beyond the payroll, have yet been made.

But \$419 is left of the \$1000 appropriation for the use of the tree warden and of the \$3800 set aside for the extermination of brown tail moths there is \$832.18 remaining, barely enough to cover the cost of the work to be done during the fall months.

The appropriation of \$1128.40 for pensions will be exhausted by Oct. 1. There remains but \$225.33 of the original amount, while the weekly pension payroll to be met is \$337.70. For the maintenance of sewers \$6500 was appropriated and of this amount there is but \$1143.24 left to pay expenses for five months.

None of the Mills for the month of July in the street department have yet been paid. The highway appropriation for the year was \$29,000, and already \$16,450.17 has been paid out. This leaves a balance of \$12,549.83, of which \$9000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding Arsenal street. This work has not been begun.

The date of the special town meeting will be decided upon by the board of selectmen at its meeting Friday evening. It will probably come in September.

RECORDS IN ENTRIES ARE EXPECTED FOR RHODE ISLAND FAIRS

KINGSTON, R. I.—There are to be two fairs this year in Rhode Island. The annual Kingston fair opens Sept. 12. At Hillsboro there is to be a state fair given under private auspices, although on a large scale, commencing Labor day, Sept. 4. Both exhibitions will last through the week following their commencement. At the Hillsboro fair Ward, the aviator, is to give exhibitions, it is announced.

The Kingston fair attracts agriculturists from all over the southern part of New England. Each year is shown the progress and development of Rhode Island's agricultural pursuits, and those in charge of receiving entries this season report that in every class there will be shown more than at any previous display.

As is usual with county fairs, each day will be designed for some specific purpose. The first day of the Kingston fair will be exhibition day, devoted to the exhibits themselves. The exhibits include agricultural products, live stock, poultry, household and dairy products, fruits, vegetables, flowers, plants, textiles, art and labor-saving inventions.

Grange day will be celebrated the second day of the exhibition. Exercises, with speeches, will be held in exhibition hall, and the heads of the various departments of the Rhode Island state grange will address the gathering upon agricultural topics connected with rural development and progress.

Wednesday, as usual, will be Governor's day and Governor Pothier, and his full military staff, will be guests of honor. Rowland G. Hazard of Peace Dale, president of the society, will entertain the Governor's party. Exercises will be held in the hall this day also, and the Governor and Mr. Hazard will make their annual addresses to the agriculturists.

The last day of the exhibition will be for the children and all under 15 years of age will be allowed to examine the exhibits and enjoy themselves free. Sporting events will be held each day and music and vaudeville entertainments will serve to fill in the gaps of time.

OLD-HOME WEEK PROGRAMS OPEN IN MANY TOWNS

CONCORD, N. H.—About 3000 people attended old home Sunday service in Rollins park Sunday afternoon. Charles T. Page presided and the speakers were Rev. G. H. Reed of this city and Prof. Clarence F. Carroll of Bosworth, formerly superintendent of schools of Rochester, N. Y.

ANTRIM, N. H.—Old home week opened in this town Sunday with a special union service at the Presbyterian church. The Rev. G. E. Sweet of Boston, acting pastor of the Congregational church, gave the address on "The Value of the Return."

MADISON, N. H.—The opening exercises of the eighth annual old home week were held here Sunday. The Rev. L. E. Hall, pastor of the Baptist church, delivered an address on old home week Sunday. In the evening a sacred concert under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Bull of Germany, Miss Bertha Menley of Cambridge and Mrs. Kennett of Conway was given. The program today will include field sports and a minstrel show at the town hall.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—Fully 1500 people attended the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of this town here Sunday. The exercises were under the auspices of Gen. Lewis Morris chapter, D. A. R.

DANBY, Vt.—Celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Danby was begun Sunday, the first in old home week. Band concerts, baseball games and an entertainment were features of the program. Wednesday will be Governor's day, when Governor Mead and other prominent state officials will speak at the open-air picnic.

STATE TO TEST CLAIM TO WATER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A claim on 5,000,000 cubic feet of water flowing into, or out of, Cowhead lake, Modoc county, is the state of California, according to the conservation board of control. The 5,000,000 cubic feet about cleans out the lake, so it is reported, and George B. Ayers is the claimant.

This filing was made Feb. 7, 1911, or before the conservation laws went into effect. The filing was made even before the conservation laws had passed through the Legislature, but not previous to the time when it was known that conservation was to be taken up under a commission and a board.

The board is going to investigate the case for the purpose of ascertaining whether Ayers has any legitimate purpose for the water.

MANILA SUGAR TRADE RESUMED With the arrival here today of the British steamer Indrawadi from Manila, it is expected that the sugar trade between Boston and the Philippines will be resumed. The steamer brought 3000 tons of sugar and it is 20 years ago since a cargo of sugar came here from the Philippine islands.

FROTHINGHAM PLANS TO MEET LEADERS OF WESTERN COUNTIES

(Continued from page one)

for secretary of state, have already spoken before the club and later Norman White and Albert P. Langtry will be heard.

Mr. Frothingham plans to address the Essex County Retail Clerks Association at Danvers on Wednesday and later on the same day to speak at the outing of the ward 10 Republican Club of Boston at Squantum. On Thursday he will open the Marshfield fair.

Saturday the Lieutenant-Governor will represent the state at the leading political outing of the week, that of the Essex County Republican Club at Congressman Gardner's home in Hamilton. President Taft is expected to be present, as are United States Senators Lodge and Crane, the three Republican gubernatorial candidates, several former Governors of Massachusetts, Governor Bass of New Hampshire and Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, and a number of Republican members of Congress.

Speaker Joseph Walker, another candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is spending the day with his family at Nantucket. He will be tendered a reception by Worcester Republicans in that city Tuesday. On Wednesday he starts on a tour of conferences with political lieutenants in Essex county. Wednesday he covers Danvers and Peabody; Thursday morning Amesbury, Merrimac, Salisbury, and in the afternoon Groveland, Georgetown, Newbury and Newburyport. Friday he will visit Rowley, Ipswich, Wenham and Essex and Saturday he will attend the Essex Club outing.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, the other candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, will devote the first of the week to a tour of Worcester and adjoining counties. Wednesday he goes to Nantucket to attend the annual fair of the Nantucket Agricultural Society. Thursday he will be the guest of the Martin Luther Association of Lowell. Saturday he will be at the Essex Club outing with other candidates.

It was said at Mr. White's office today that he had over 1000 additional signatures to his nomination papers, since he filed the required number of signatures last week. In Worcester alone, it was said, between 2000 and 2100 voters signed Mr. White's paper, and his indorsement cards came back signed by 40,000 voters.

Until Governor Foss returns from his trip to California it is expected that the campaign of candidates for places on the Democratic state ticket will not be started. The Governor is expected back about Aug. 31.

Candidates Frothingham and Walker spoke before a gathering of about 200 Everett Republicans at the outing of the Everett Republican Club at Bass Point, Nahant, late Saturday. Both speakers briefly outlined their positions on the questions at issue in the state campaign.

Representative White made a motor tour of a part of Worcester county Saturday speaking at Worcester, Oxford and Webster. At Webster about 400 listened to the candidate, most of them being employees of the manufacturing plants of the town.

GOV. FOSS LOSING SAYS MR. WHITE

"Governor Foss is rapidly losing ground throughout the state," said Representative Norman H. White, one of the three candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, today. He had just completed a canvass of the central part of the state.

"I find that the Governor's popularity is at low ebb," he said. "This is especially noticeable in cities and towns that have until now been considered Foss strongholds. This year the people want a Governor with a record showing his capacity and willingness to serve all the people, rather than a few."

MINING CONGRESS SPEAKERS

CHICAGO—President Taft, Secretary Fisher, John Hays Hammond and James J. Hill will speak at the fourteenth annual meeting of the American mining congress, to be held here Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

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LEGISLATIVE AGENTS' COMPENSATION FILED WITH STATE OFFICIAL

(Continued from page one)

Among the statements filed with the secretary of state of amounts paid to legislative counsel and agents during the last session of the Legislature and announced today, are the following:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers paid H. H. Wilson \$800.

The state branch of the American Federation of Labor paid John Weaver Sherman \$342, Henry Sterling \$158, and Frederick W. Mansfield nothing.

The city of Boston paid Arthur L. Spring \$2100, and James H. Devlin \$520. The Bradstreet Company paid Charles B. Barnes, Jr., \$250.

R. G. Dun & Co. paid E. E. Blodgett \$150.

The Draper Company paid Charles M. Thayer \$154.67.

The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works paid the same attorney \$100.

The city of Salem paid William W. Coolidge, city solicitor, \$205.

The Cambridge Electric Light Company paid Arthur Brooks \$500.

The town of Scituate paid Harvey H. Pratt \$480, and he received \$300 from the town of Marshfield.

The city of Boston Hotel Association paid Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther \$500.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company paid Butler, Cox, Murchie & Bacon \$3000.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company paid the same firm \$2000.

The Boston Charter Association paid A. H. Wead \$1500.

The Workmen's Loan Association paid Burrage & Hayden \$300.

The Worcester & Southbridge Street Railway Company paid Bentley W. Warren \$335.

Charles L. Rea paid Forrest L. Evans \$350, in connection with the abolition of Salem grade crossings.

The Massachusetts Electric Light Companies paid Everett W. Burdett \$5000 and J. Otis Wardwell \$2500.

Certain Beacon street residents paid Alexander Whiteside \$500 in connection with subway legislation.

The Faxon Temperance Bureau paid the firm of Johnson & North \$200.

The London Guarantee and Accident Company paid George C. Dickson \$1030.

Frank C. Herrick paid J. Albert Brackett \$300.

Theodore B. Thomas paid Harvey H. Pratt \$475, and L. Louise Thomas paid him the same amount, in connection with the consolidation of the Old Colony and Boston & Northern street railways.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company paid E. K. Hall \$3083; W. H. Whiting \$977.55; stenographic expenses cost \$1256.15.

The town of Lincoln paid Charles S. Baxter \$1800, and James & Tuttle \$600.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters paid Hill, Barlow & Homans \$900.

The Sagamore Water Company paid Butler, Cox, Murchie & Bacon \$275.

The watchmen and turnkeys of the state prison paid Francis Hurlbut, Jr., \$500.

The Springfield Street Railway Company paid Bentley W. Warren \$410.

The Fall River Gas Works Company paid Frank E. Dunbar \$801.

The National Shawmut and the Second National Banks paid to Burdett & Wardwell \$7500, and to John L. Bates \$2750 for services on taxation matters.

The New York Life Insurance Company paid William A. Morse \$754.50.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company paid the same attorney \$300.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, paid Elder, Whitman & Barnum \$500.

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company paid Mayberry, Hollowell & Hammond \$400.

The New England Shoe & Leather Association paid Thomas M. Vinson \$200.

John C. Paige & Co. paid Albert S. Apsey \$250.

S. S. Peirce Company paid Allan G. Buttrick \$250.

The Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union paid Albert S. Apsey \$300.

The Triumph Voting Machine Company paid Niles, Lewis & Drysdale \$389.

The Massachusetts Bankers Association paid Robert Homans \$253.

The Dispensing Opticians of Massachusetts paid Thomas P. Riley \$443.

John R. Waters paid Francis Hurlbut, Jr., \$327.75.

Jordan Marsh Company paid Richard S. Teeling \$1000.

Frederic C. McDuffie paid Dana Malone \$500.

The town of Peabody paid Benjamin N. Johnson \$500.

The West End Street Railway Company paid Charles A. Williams \$1000.

The New England Gas and Coke Company paid C. F. & A. H. Weed \$250.

The Citizens Industrial Committee paid James H. Knight \$500 in connection with legislation relative to factory inspection.

The town of Eastham paid Charles S. Baxter \$750.

The Lockport Glass Company paid Robert Luce \$250.

The National Biscuit Company paid Henry Wheeler \$151.60.

The National Association, of Apple, Cider and Vinegar Manufacturers paid William W. Armstrong \$267.14.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce paid H. LeRue Brown \$250 in connection with the passage of the small loans bill.

The Bureau of Casualty Insurance paid Albert S. Apsey \$1000.

The United Shoe Machinery Company paid Roland W. Boyden \$100 and Charles F. Choate \$100.

METAL POLISHERS SEE HARBOR

Members in attendance at the Metal Polishers Association convention took a trip in the city institution steamer Monitor today, several hundred participating.

AVIATORS WEYMANN AND TABUTEAU DUE ON LINER MARQUETTE

(Continued from page one)

prison at 4 o'clock; reach Syracuse at 5 o'clock, making brief stop in Burnet park; reach Utica about 6 o'clock.

The aviator may change aeroplanes at Utica, where he has a reserve machine waiting, but will not decide as to that until he lands there. He plans a big day on Wednesday when he hopes to fly from Albany to New York, 145 miles, without a stop and at a rate of speed which will eclipse the flight made by Glenn Curtiss, the only aviator to have bridged the two cities.

On Sunday, the seventh day of his aerial journey, Atwood covered 104 miles from Buffalo to Lyons. The trip from Erie, Pa., to Buffalo, 99 miles, was made late Saturday afternoon.

Ascending in Buffalo at 3:20 p. m., Atwood circled to a high altitude, turned eastward and, struck by a brisk wind from the west, shot over towns and villages. He alighted in Lyons at 5:30 p. m., having covered the 104 miles in 2 hours and 11 minutes. In one instance he went four miles in three minutes.

When Atwood reached here he was 335 miles from New York and 930 miles from St. Louis. He had covered almost three fourths of his 1265-mile flight. Tuesday night he hopes to reach Albany.

On Wednesday, in a flight down the Hudson river, he expects to finish his trip, landing at Coney Island before sundown.

Atwood will have broken the world's long distance record when he flies along the Hudson south of Albany at a point between Greendale and Rhinecliff. At Rhinecliff he will have flown 1177 miles, or 13 miles more than the present record of 1164 miles, made by European aeronauts in flights over Germany. His flying time, he expects, will be 10 days, compared to 30 days taken by the present record holders. At the finish he will have broken the world's record by 101 miles.

Soon after he returned to Boston, Atwood said, he would prepare for a transcontinental flight in the autumn, probably from Los Angeles to New York. He said he thought he could make the 3500 miles in 15 days, taking a southern course to St. Louis and coming north by way of Cincinnati to New York state.

Chicago Meet Closes

CHICAGO—Some flying is being done at the Grant park aerodrome today although the aviation meet closed Sunday.

Lincoln Beachey on the closing day ascended 11,578 feet. This exceeds the best previous attainment by 428 feet and is a new world's record. Mr. Beachey's altitude performance brought him a \$2000 prize and the \$2500 cup given by the Chicago Athletic Association.

O. A. Brimley, officially announced on Friday as having flown to a height of 11,726 feet, rose only 6768 feet, an error having been made in computation.

C. P. Rodgers, in a Wright biplane, took away the largest single prize of the meet—that for total duration of flying. He was in the air 20½ hours out of a possible 31½, for which he received \$7500.

Tom Sopwith, the English entrant, is the greatest individual prize winner, taking over \$15,000. A. L. Welsh won a \$3000 prize the first day for being the first aviator to carry a passenger more than two hours.

W. G. Beatty broke this record the day it was made and Saturday set a new world's record for continuous flight with a passenger by staying in the air 24 42m. 22 1-5. Sopwith won a \$3000 prize for breaking the record for carrying two passengers while James V. Martin made a new world's record for alighting.

The meet promoters have a deficit of \$35,000. There were 3,250,000 persons who witnessed the flights, but only a small proportion of them paid for the privilege.

The total receipts from all sources were \$140,000. The prize list was \$80,000 and numerous medals. The deficit, however, is \$15,000 less than expected and is fully covered by \$100,000 pledged before the meet opened to meet any shortage.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED IN BRITAIN

LONDON—The railway strike throughout the United Kingdom, which began toward the end of last week and was attended with considerable disturbance, was settled Saturday night. The King has telegraphed congratulations to the government on the success which attended its efforts at conciliation.

The solution accepted is the appointment of a special commission to at once investigate the points at issue between the railway men and the companies.

LIVERPOOL—The lockout of the dockers by the shipowners, which resulted from labor trouble within the last few weeks, was ended this evening. It is believed the men will all resume work.

SEEK MAN'S ASSAILANT

Efforts are being made today to find the assailants of First Lieut. William A. Whittier of the revenue cutter Androsoggin, who passed away following an assault near North and Richmond streets, North End, on Saturday evening, when C. H. Roach, assistant engineer of the same vessel, George H. Farwell of Dorchester and Frank Gleason of Cohasset were injured.

MANY HEAR BAND ON COMMON

Thousands gathered on the common yesterday to hear the concert given by the Municipal band under the direction of D. G. Cerigola.

LA FOLLETTE URGES U. S. OWNERSHIP TO CHECK ALASKA TRUST

(Continued from page one)

supply its naval and military needs and to sell the surplus at a reasonable profit, as a check against extortion by private corporations developing other mines.

"The sensible and practical thing to do is to create a board of public works for Alaska, similar to the isthmian canal commission. This board should then undertake, not merely to build a railroad from Controller bay to the coal fields, but should now acquire all of the railroads in Alaska and settle at once the policy of government ownership. It should similarly provide for the department of other public utilities, such as the telegraph and telephone. It should operate and develop the wharves, docks and steamship lines, if necessary to deliver the products of Alaska to the Pacific coast.

"The problem then remaining is how to administer this great estate. The example of Panama points the way. Congress of course cannot deal with the subject in all its details nor assume the management of the department of our resources in Alaska. The same reasons which prevent Congress from undertaking supervision apply practically with equal force to the President, the interior department and the interstate commerce commission.

"The people of the United States do not demand an immediate return on their investment. They can themselves supply all necessary money at an interest charge of less than 3 per cent. Rates for transportation and for other public utilities may properly be low, with the capital cost as small as it should be to the people.

"It would forever remove the irresistible temptation of discrimination, rebates and corruption which have characterized the worst period of our railroad operation."

Mr. La Follette declared that the American people could afford to make but a small profit on this investment and this small profit would cheapen the products. He said the products were now high, and would be high with the Morgan-Guggenheims in control and demanding their "customary extortionate profits."

He referred to the administration of the Canal Zone as a precedent for government administration of all utilities. The progressives demanded speedy development of Alaskan resources that the whole people, and particularly those on the Pacific coast, could get the benefit of the reduction in the cost of living through a utilization of Alaska's mineral treasures.

"Our future naval power on the Pacific ocean," he declared, "depends upon the utilization of the coal of Alaska."

As a further check Mr. La Follette proposed extension of a leasing system to the coal deposits.

MAYOR RECOMMENDS SPENDING THOUSANDS IN IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page one)

and the tax rate held at the same figure as last year, \$16.40.

Among the appropriations will be \$30,000 for Governors island, in Boston harbor, which the mayor wants improved and beautified, landing and approaches being constructed so that it can be used by the general public for recreation purposes. About \$150,000 will be asked for libraries in Charlestown, East Boston and Brighton, where the mayor says they are vitally necessary. He will ask for \$20,000 for repairs at Dewey beach, \$52,000 for the ferry department, \$50,000 for municipal building in ward 7, \$30,000 for beautifying Copley square, for which he would have architects submit bids.

The mayor also seeks to obtain a large appropriation for tree planting and another for watering troughs throughout the city, one of which, in Dewey square, is to cost \$3000. He wants \$100,000 for improvements at Savin Hill playground and two new playgrounds in the Roxbury district. He would use \$25,000 from the Parkman fund for resurfacing Boston common, and \$25,000 from the Parkman fund for fighting gypsy moths.

NAHANT STEAMER HELD UP AN HOUR

On the 11 o'clock outbound trip to Nahant, the steamer Cape Cod, of the Nahant line broke her wheel-ropes when off Spectacle island and anchored for an hour. The General Lincoln, inbound from Nahant, saw the Cape Cod at anchor, pushed up alongside and transferred the 800 passengers who were brought back to Otis wharf.

Officials of the line said the Cape Cod, which made temporary repairs and proceeded under her own steam to East Boston, would resume her regular schedule this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GETS STATEHOOD BILL

WASHINGTON—The joint resolution providing for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico was signed by Vice-President Sherman this afternoon and was sent at once to the President.

SECRETARY WILSON JOINS ISSUE WITH DR. WILEY ON STAND

(Continued from page one)

saying, "This is a contract with Dr. Rusby." I knew it was a contract with Dr. Rusby; saw it was for \$1600 a year, but as to any agreement I knew nothing. I have no recollection of any conference with Dr. Wiley about a \$2000 salary."

In answer to a question by Mr. Floyd, Secretary Wilson said that a few persons were employed on a yearly salary who worked only part of the time, still others were employed on a daily salary. Asked how he came to order an investigation of the Rusby appointment the secretary said a paper signed by Dr. Kebley was brought to him in which a statement was made that Dr. Rusby was to get his salary each month if he worked one day or eight days in a month.

"That attracted my attention," said the secretary, "and I turned it over to the personnel board."

Asked about the decisions of the inspection board, Secretary Wilson said he always approved the finding of the majority of the board.

Asked about the formation of the Remsen board, he said: "President Roosevelt, after consultation with authorities from a number of universities, ordered me to appoint them and I did."

Secretary Wilson said he believed the appointment was wise and had no reason to change that opinion. He said also he never had any doubt of the legality of the appointment of the board under authority given him by Congress in 1906 to employ experts in this department.

Asked how a case could be taken to the courts, in event of a disagreement between the bureau of chemistry and the Remsen board, the secretary couldn't tell.

"The department would enforce the decision of the referee board," he said.

Secretary Wilson said that Dr. Wiley did not tell the committee all he knew about the sulphur dioxide prosecutions. The secretary produced a memorandum from the state department telling of a conference with representatives of the French government on the admission of French goods containing sulphur dioxide without that fact being stated on the labels. It was decided to admit these goods, pending a decision by referee board.

"Dr. Wiley was present at this conference," said Secretary Wilson, "but he did not inform the committee of it. The decision to admit these goods gave the French producers a grip on the American market and it was decided to place American producers on the same footing as the French."

"Dr. Wiley told the committee about the administration of fruit juices containing sulphur dioxide, but he didn't say anything to me about it. I believe everything could have been arranged if he had come to me about it. Dr. Wiley could have saved himself lots of trouble if he had come to me."

Asked about the operations of his plan when the inspection board was appointed to have the bureau of chemistry pass on the questions of fact and the solicitor on questions of law, Secretary Wilson admitted that "the family was not so happy as it might be."

Chairman Moss asked Secretary Wilson who proposed the preparation of the act of Congress creating the office of solicitor and of general order No. 140.

"I initiated the preparation of both," said the secretary.

Solicitor McCabe testified that he drafted both these provisions. Just before a recess was taken Secretary Wilson was asked whether Dr. Wiley or Dr. Dunlap had the higher rank in the bureau of chemistry.

"Dr. Wiley is, of course, the superior officer," he said. "When he testified that Dr. Dunlap was his superior officer he was talking through his hat."

DUTCH VESSEL IN ON SPECIAL TRIP

Because of the large quantities of freight at Rotterdam destined for Boston the Holland and America line steamer Maartensdyk, Capt. J. J. Byl, which was originally scheduled to sail for Baltimore, was ordered to Boston and arrived here today. The vessel went to a berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, as her regular berth at Myatic docks was occupied by the Nydlyk of the same line.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD PASSES AWAY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Gamaliel Bradford passed away last evening as the result of being struck by a trolley car. Mr. Bradford was a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony and a member of the class of '49, Harvard College. In the civil war he took an active interest in anti-slavery and later decided to devote his time to the study of governmental affairs. His opinion was often sought by state and municipal legislative committees. In 1897, 1901 and 1902 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts on an anti-imperialist platform. Recently he had been spending his winters in the Back Bay district of Boston and his summers in this town, where he served as a member of the school board.

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MR. TAFT HAS VETO READY FOR COTTON BILL AS HOUSE VOTES

(Continued from page one)

factor in determining the leaders to bring the session to a close, and it is not likely that the Congress will be in session to receive a like message relating to the cotton revision measure.

General arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were sent to the Senate by President Taft, but they received a frigid welcome because the upper house contended that one provision of the treaties usurped constitutional prerogatives.

When the special session convened, April 4, the House was organized by the Democratic ways and means committee, and this body made the committee assignments. The new system eliminated what was known for many years as the caucus of the speaker. The committee also directed the deliberations of the Democratic caucus and framed the legislative program of the sessions.

The program, adopted and rigidly adhered to by the House until the closing weeks of the session included action on Canadian reciprocity, a farmers' free list bill, reduction of duties on the wool and cotton schedules, increasing the membership of the House from 391 to 433, providing for a constitutional amendment looking to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, a revision of the campaign publicity law, and statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

The Lorimer investigation was not ended, and the Stephenson investigation was not begun this session. The former will be renewed and the latter will be begun in the fall, one in Illinois and the other in Wisconsin. Both cases will be disposed of in the next session. The revelations made in the Lorimer case had much to do with the amendments made by the Senate to the campaign publicity bill.

Of the many investigations begun those relating to steel, sugar and Dr. Wiley have been the most important. The first two, with others of a similar nature, will probably result in a serious attempt at legislation. Indeed, the Senate committee on interstate commerce, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, chairman, will begin work on Nov. 15 trying to determine what Congress can and should do in the way of further control of interstate commerce and its instrumentalities.

In the end it seems likely that a law will be passed embodying in some form the principle of federal license for the regulation of interstate corporations.

FINANCE COMMISSION REPLIES TO MAYOR ON FIRE PROTECTION

(Continued from page one)

but if the appropriation is deferred until next year, so also must the making of the contracts be deferred, and hence considerable delay would result. If a balance were returned to the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year and payments for motor apparatus became due in the next fiscal year, the appropriations for

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TUCKER TO FORM ITS OWN YOKE

Attractive frock for a child

THE simple little frock that is tucked to form its own yoke is always a pretty and attractive one for tiny children. This one can be made just as illustrated or with a square neck. It is adapted to all the childish materials that are thin enough to be tucked. In this instance it is made of flowered batiste. There are only under-arm seams, but an opening is cut at the back. When the square neck is used, the tucks are stayed at their upper edges. The high neck can be finished as illustrated or with a collar and the sleeves can be made short or long.

Flowered materials are being much worn by little girls just now and make pretty morning dresses, but this same model also is a good one for the daintier white materials, both plain and embroidered. Dotted Swiss muslin, is always pretty and is much liked, and some of the new ones are embroidered in color. White with blue dots makes a very pretty and childish frock. Coral pink is being much used this season and that color on white is always dainty.

For a child of 2 years of age, it will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

A pattern (8979), in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masque Temple, Chicago.



EXCHANGES AS AIDS TO WOMEN

Declared to be a convenience and a blessing

THROUGHOUT the United States, from the more important cities, where population so largely centralizes to the more remote country and farming districts, are women who need what their capable and skillful fingers can earn in spare moments, and yet who, in the first instance, lack the ability to market their wares, and in the second, perhaps, the knowledge of what is marketable.

To meet the demand thus created, the demand for a market, says the Modern Priscilla, there have sprung up in various sections of the country in the larger cities, salerooms for this express purpose—for the purpose of bringing the creations of the women producers to the attention of the cities' buyers. These salerooms are known variously as exchanges for women's work, art rooms, or simply salerooms of certain organizations.

It means much to a woman in a country village, where there are long hours to be passed alone without sufficient to occupy her hands, to know that these hours may be profitably employed in the making of some article which can be sent hundreds of miles away, there to find a purchaser; for while in their home town there is no demand for the fine needlework, the dainty articles of wear, either sewed, knitted, or crocheted, in the larger cities the demand exceeds the local supply.

It may mean equally as much to the timid woman residing in one of our large cities—the woman who has few if any acquaintances whose needs call for such articles, to find right at her hand a saleroom which will relieve her of the trouble and expense of seeking buyers, and will do this part of the work of maintenance for her.

So both to city and to country women,

whose need is to earn and to earn within the home, these exchanges and salerooms have come as a great convenience and blessing.

The consignor usually places her price upon all goods. In case this is found to be too high or too low, as is not infrequently the case, the exchange will write her, telling her the fact, and indicating the salable price. She can then withdraw the article if she desires, or can continue it at the price originally decided upon, although with slight hope of its sale, or accept the advice of the exchange, which is always the sensible thing to do.

A question which naturally arises in the mind of any who is considering augmenting her income by utilizing the selling services of some of these exchanges, is, "How shall I send articles?" The post offers a convenient medium for all packages not exceeding four pounds in weight. The postage required is 1 cent for every ounce or fraction thereof, and the package must not weigh over four pounds, as this is the limit the government has assigned for such mailable packages. At an expense of 10 cents additional any package may be registered, and the postal authorities urge the wisdom of this in case of articles of any value. In no instance must even one word of writing be included in a package sent by mail at this rate, termed fourth class, because such writing would subject the package to letter postage. But the name and address of the sender can always be placed on the outside. If the consignor is sufficiently near the city to which her package is addressed so that the express charges will not be in excess of what the mail rates are, it is perhaps better to send by express, but either way is safe and speedy.

COOK CAN DO IT IN ODD HOURS

Replenish stock of home made stores

A COOK often finds odd half-hours at her disposal, and slack days when for some reason or other fewer meals are required. Now, if she is a wise and methodical woman, after a certain amount of recreation she will seize the opportunity of replenishing her stock of various necessary homemade stores, which she knows by experience greatly simplify and lighten her labors on the days when she is overwhelmed with work, says the Montreal Star.

For instance, a day rarely passes when there are not foods to cook with crumbs for frying, and it is wasteful and vexing to have to find stale bread and make bread crumbs constantly, instead of taking what is necessary from the tin labeled "dried white" or "brown" crumbs. Gravies and sauces have an aggravating taint of lacking a tempting brown color just at the last moment. The unready cook snatches up an iron spoon, fills it with sugar, thrusts it into the fire, and, in order to obtain half a teaspoonful of caramel, ruins several spoons and renders kitchen, if not house, unbearable with fumes of burnt sugar.

Make a good supply of well-colored, thick caramel, and it will keep for months and always be to hand. The following stock items are most useful to keep in every kitchen, and are neither troublesome nor expensive to prepare:

To make caramel for browning gravies, stews, etc., take half a pound of loaf sugar and half a pint of hot water. Use an old saucepan for this, as it does not improve the appearance of good ones. Put the sugar in a saucepan over a slow fire until it melts, and colors a dark brown. Then add the water slowly and stir until the sugar has quite dissolved. Next let the caramel boil until it is as thick as treacle. Strain into a bottle

and leave until cold, when the bottle should be tightly corked.

White crumbs may be used for coating articles to be fried, puddings, in fact, anything in which fresh white crumbs are used.

Rub some stale white bread through a wire sieve. Put the crumbs on a baking tin in a very slow oven until they are dry and crisp, turning them over constantly, otherwise they will brown and they should not color in the least. Let them get quite cold, then put them in a tin with a tight-fitting lid, or in a wide-necked bottle. They will keep for months, but if they are shut up in a tin before they are absolutely cold they will soon become mouldy.

For browned crumbs keep all scraps of crust until there is a good quantity; cut off any black bits, and put the rest on a baking tin in the oven until they are a bright golden brown all over and quite crisp. Then pound them in a mortar, or, if there is not one available, put them between two pieces of paper and crush them with a rolling pin. Next pass them through a sieve—this insures them being all of one size. Put them in a tin with a tight-fitting lid.

These crumbs are useful for shaking over boiled ham or bacon, and can often be used for puddings instead of white crumbs, giving the mixture a richer appearance.

BRAN FOR MATTING

Instead of salt water some housewives use bran for cleaning matting. A bag of cheesecloth is filled with bran; this is moistened from time to time, and the matting scrubbed with it. After the bran wash, the matting is wiped off with a fresh cloth dipped in salt water.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED SHRIMPS
ONE cup of shrimps (dry), one tablespoon catsup, two tablespoons butter, one half cup grated onion (omit if desired), one-half cup of boiled rice, one-half cup of sweet cream or milk. Put butter in pan, when hot stir in onion and rice, add cream, shrimps and catsup, stir until it boils, then let simmer five minutes.

OLIVE AND CHEESE SANDWICHES
Take equal quantities of cottage and nippy yellow cheese; season with mustard, a little horseradish, salt and pepper; add a few chopped olives (ripe olives are especially nice), make into a paste with a little thick cream and spread thin slices of brown bread.

CHOCOLATE PIE
One cup sugar, one cup water, yolks of two eggs, heaping tablespoon of cornstarch, butter size of an egg, one tablespoon vanilla, two teaspoons chocolate or cocoa. Put water on stove, boil. Thicken with other ingredients. Bake with one crust and frost with the two whites.

SALMON ROLL
Take two large or three small slices of stale bread cut thick. Pour hot milk over them and when softened add pepper, salt and sage to taste, piece of butter size of an egg, part of a well beaten egg. Shape into a long thick roll. Take large pieces of salmon, dip into the rest of the egg and cover the dressing with these, pressing with hand. Cut thin slices of pork, fasten on roll with toothpicks to keep shape. Rub flour all over outside, put in pan with a little water. Bake in quick oven, basting several times. Remove toothpicks and serve.

PEACH SHORTCAKE
Mix together one quart of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, two large teaspoons of baking powder and rub in two-thirds of a cup of butter or butter and lard. Mix to a soft dough, turn out and roll not quite an inch thick. Cut to fit three pans, brush each with milk and bake in a moderate oven. Split, while hot, butter plentifully and spread each piece with peaches cut small. Sprinkle with sugar and put together in two cakes of three layers each, the crust side of each layer being underneath. Serve with cold boiled custard or a pitcher of cream.

LITTLE BREAD PUDDINGS
Butter a number of custard cups and garnish the bottom of each with candied cherries or raisins, then fill the cups with finely crumbled stale bread crumbs. Scald one pint of milk and dissolve in it one-half cupful of sugar, add one teaspoon of vanilla and let stand off the fire for 10 minutes, then add four well beaten eggs. Baste the bread with this until the cups are full, stand off the fire for 10 minutes, then water and place in a moderate oven until the puddings are firm in the center. Serve with a liquid sauce.—Los Angeles Tribune.

MODES IN BRIEF

Brocade has returned to stay, and many of the latest and smartest evening gowns are being composed of this rich and imposing material.

Foulard of an eastern or Persian design is being used as the foundation of a gown, which is veiled with some flimsy fabric. The effect is very striking and gives the appearance of embroidery.

Now that the revival of the bolero has become an assured fact, coats for tailored suits are becoming shorter, and in many cases barely reach the hips.

For afternoon wear long coats of chiffon or tulle are very smart, with fine ruchings of the material edging the entire coat.

A chic new note is the repetition of the material of the collar and revs in the hem of a tailored skirt.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

STEEL TRIMMINGS

Steel trimmings are being considerably talked of for autumn and winter, according to the Denver Times. Attention has been called to novelty marquisettes with steel bead borders, woven in like an embroidery. A heavy intermingling of small cut steel beads is noted among the newest patterns in beaded work. The steel coloring looks well in conjunction with the fashionable color tones of the moment.

Cut steel mountings and trimmings are appearing on new purses and handbags. In fact, indications point toward a general movement in steel beads and steel ornaments.

GAS STOVE CARE

Gas stoves require a good deal more cleaning than they often get. A dirty stove is the cause of a disagreeable smell in the house. Use old newspapers to rub them over after cooking, then polish; finish off with an old piece of velvet flannel.—Racine Journal.

FOR GRAPE FRUIT

Most grape fruit holders resemble a hemisphere; a new one is somewhat like a holder for the ginger ale bottle, says the New Orleans Picayune. Your slightly curved arms are so placed that they hold the half grape fruit quite firmly as the fruit is eaten from the skin.

PUTTING UP BLACKBERRIES

Jellied, preserved and dried; pudding recipe

WILD, slightly under-ripe berries are best for making jelly, writes Lilian Tingle in the Portland Oregonian. In very sweet berries the pectin necessary for "jellying" has been converted into sugar in the process of ripening. Heat the berries in a double boiler until the juice runs freely. Mash them well, then strain in the usual way. For each pint of juice allow the juice of half a lemon, or one-fourth level teaspoon tartaric acid, and one pint heated sugar.

A little apple juice in blackberry jelly not only helps the "jelling," but gives a more brilliant color. Clean, sound apple parings, left after making green apple pies or puddings, may be cooked up with the berries for this purpose. Boil the strained juice gently for 15 to 20 minutes, according to the quantity of juice, since a small quantity tends to evaporate and "reduce" more quickly than a large quantity. Then add the sugar, gradually, so as not to reduce the temperature too suddenly.

Keep back a little of the sugar until you see whether the mixture "jells" without it, since there is always the tendency to overmeasure fine granulated sugar; and too much sugar, or too much boiling with the sugar, will give a "ropy" syrup instead of a tender jelly. The jelly should form within five minutes after adding the sugar. If it does not, it may mean (if your fruit was not over-ripe) that you have too dilute juice, or too much sugar.

Sometimes help may be found in the addition of more extra-concentrated berry or apple juice; but mere long boiling of the original mixture will not help. Test the jelling by dropping from a cold spoon, or on a cold plate. Put up in small glasses, and seal with paraffine.

Blackberry Preserves—Allow equal

weights of sugar and blackberries. Arrange in jars in layers. Let stand over night; then, from one jar, make up the shrinkage in others. Cover and set to the neck in cold water, in a deep pan or wash boiler, provided with a sack. Bring to the boil and cook five minutes. Tighten the tops and let cool.

For ordinary canning allow six to eight ounces of sugar to one quart blackberries. If cooked in the "open pan," probably six minutes' boiling will be enough. If canned in the jars cook until the fruit begins to rise in the syrup.

Dried Blackberries—Spread berries in single layers in the sun. They must not be overripe. Protect with fly netting from insects. Sprinkle with sugar when partly dry; or, dry the berries in the warming oven. Be sure they are thoroughly dry before packing in layers in boxes with a little sugar. Soak and cook like other dried fruits.

Blackberry Muffins—Into one pint flour, sifted with two teaspoons baking powder and one half teaspoon salt, work one third cup of butter or other shortening, one tablespoon of sugar, and mix with one egg, beaten with one cup of milk. Stir in one cup picked and washed berries, and bake in very hot, very well greased muffin pans. Serve as a hot bread, or serve as a simple pudding with a syrup sauce made of sugar and berry juice, with or without cream.

Quick Blackberry Pudding—Mix a thin, smooth batter with one cup flour, one cup milk, two eggs and one fourth teaspoon salt (no baking powder). Pour this into very hot, shallow baking tin, containing three or four tablespoons very hot melted lard or butter. Bake about 25 to 30 minutes in a hot oven. Serve, cut in squares, with plain sugar syrup, or blackberry syrup.

GIRLS GO TO HARVEST FIELDS

Higher wages induce them to leave restaurants

WHEN the call came to us from the harvest fields last summer we were earning \$15 a month as waitresses at a restaurant in Nebraska," said a young Western woman who has just come East to take a course in elocution. "I had been in the restaurant nearly a year; went in at \$10 a month and board. You see, it was this way: A farmer happened to be in a restaurant near where I worked and he complained to the girl who waited on him that he would lose his crop because he couldn't get harvesters. She talked to him a while to find out just what he expected of the people he needed and finding it was work she could do, for she had been brought up on a farm in the East, she asked him how much he was paying. When he told her \$3 a day with board and lodging she told him she would come and bring half a dozen or so of her friends.

Those girls left the restaurant that night and the next day began work in the harvest fields. Within a week the restaurant keepers were having as hard work to get waitresses as the farmers had been having to get harvesters. I was in the second lot to go and we went there three days after those first five girls. With the reaping machines, in use in the large grain fields in the West there isn't much a woman can't do. Following the harvester and shocking the grain as fast as it is delivered from the platform is not nearly so hard or

so tiresome, as waiting in a restaurant.

"I worked the entire season until late in August, making \$21 a week without a dollar of expense most of the time. Not once did I have any lifting that could be compared to the heavy trays of dishes I had carried in the restaurant. Oh, I can tell you I was sorry enough when the last field was cut. That was hundreds of miles to the north of where we had started in Nebraska, but there wasn't a girl in our band that wouldn't have been willing and glad to work in the harvest fields a month longer.

"This year there were hundreds of girls in the grain states that went into the harvest fields behind the first harvesters. I couldn't work until the end of the season because I had arranged to come East. To get into the school next fall it is necessary for me to take this summer course. I had all the money I made last summer and what I had been able to save from the restaurant during the winter.

"Many persons say they object to working in the harvest fields because we have to work on Sunday. Yet Sunday was our hardest day in the restaurant. In the harvest fields Sunday, unless there is danger of rain, is made easier than the week days, though the wages are the same. As long as I worked I never got over the feeling that our Sundays were a sort of picnic."—New York Sun.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY IS TAUGHT

Women editor advocates home training

THE University of Wisconsin has decided to establish a department to teach women the principles of home economics. In order to test the popularity of the proposed department a short course is being given in home economics during the summer session of the university and 60 women students are enrolled.

"But I would not give six months of the right kind of home training in exchange for a year of the best college course in economics ever invented," remarked Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, editor of the American Club Woman and student of social and economic conditions, when a New York Evening World reporter told her of the Wisconsin plan.

"Of course the trouble is that the average girl of today, and more particularly the girl who needs it most, does not get the right kind of home training. The next best thing, then, naturally, is the college course. But again the trouble with that is that the girl who needs it most is unable to obtain it. What time has our great army of shop girls and factory girls and office workers to take up a course in economics to make better homemakers of them? Yet these are the girls who really need the knowledge, and these are the girls to whom it is not given in their own homes. The only real help that this course in the University of Wisconsin might do would be developed if the women who took it were subsequently to go out into the homes of the women unable to obtain it, and pass on to them their knowledge."

"The trouble with a college course in economics is that it does not teach the woman to meet the actual conditions which surround her in her own home. The whole thing is abstract—too many books and too little practical training.

Of course I may be prejudiced in favor of the home training system because I happened to have the right kind of a mother. But I have a sister who took a course in food preparation and dietetics, and she is not as good a cook as I am; yet she always maintains that she does very well when you stop to consider that her natural talents have been blunted by a college course.

"On the other hand," continued Mrs. Valesh, "I do not think men should feel that women are drifting away from the home because they are taking a wider interest in college courses and economic clubs. Even whatever political economy a woman may pick up will help her in her home. She gets a broader interest through contact with the world, and she learns to apply her broader theories to the building of the home."

TORTOISE SHELL

The finest of tortoise shell is said to be that which comes from the Indian archipelago, although much of that obtained on the Florida coast is of the very best quality, says the Scientific American. There are three rows of plates on the back of the animal called "blades" by the fishermen. In the central row are five plates, and in each of the others four plates, the latter containing the best material. Besides these, there are 25 small plates round the edges of the shell, known as "feet" or "noses." The biggest turtle does not furnish more than 16 pounds of shell. Formerly the undershell was discarded as worthless, but now it is much esteemed for its delicacy of coloring. Sometimes imitation of tortoise shell is made of the horns of cows.

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SOUPS AS MADE BY GERMANS

Three picked out as of especial merit

IN no single branch of German cookery do the people excel more than in the making of soups, says the Kansas City Star, which has been having a competition. The first one printed below and receiving the first award shows to what extent economy, variety and good flavor may be combined.

The noodle soup with marrow dumplings is a delicate broth.

A vegetable soup with the good okra flavor and using beans instead of peas is the third, which will be useful in a household where the first recipe is not fancied.

German soup—Select a piece of good soup meat (either two pounds of brisket, or three or four short ribs of beef, or three or four ox tails, or a large soup bone—the marrow bone), and put on fire with one-half gallon of cold water and one tablespoonful of salt. Let this come to a boil, then add: Three carrots, one cabbage leaf, one onion or leek, three potatoes, one half stalk of celery (all cut in dice), two tablespoonfuls of green peas, one half can of tomatoes (No. 3 can), one half cupful of rice, a little pepper if desired. Boil very slowly for three hours, adding from time to time a little boiling water, as needed, then take out meat, strain and mash all vegetables and rice through a colander and add to soup. Serve hot. Just before serving add a little minced parsley.

If one prefers, the vegetables may be left whole, instead of being mashed through colander, but in this case barley should be substituted for rice.

If the meat is to be eaten separately this sauce may be served with it.

Tomato sauce—One tablespoonful of butter or lard, one tablespoonful of flour. Stir over fire until medium brown, then add: Juice of one onion, three scant cups of water, one half cup of good cat-

sup, one bay leaf, two cloves, a pinch of cayenne pepper, salt to taste. Let boil slowly about twenty minutes, stirring all the time.

Noodle Soup—Select a soup bone from the shank of the beef and have it split, exposing the marrow, which will cost ten cents; also select a soup bunch which includes celery, onion, parsley, leek and carrot. Remove the marrow from the bone and put aside for the noodles. Wash bone and soup bunch thoroughly and place in kettle with two quarts of cold water and a tablespoon of salt. Set on fire and allow to simmer for three hours or more.

Fifteen minutes before serving remove bone from kettle and strain the stock. Add more water and salt if necessary, also add a little black pepper. Put back on fire, and when at boiling point add the noodles, which have been prepared as follows: Mash the marrow with a fork, add one large cup of stale bread crumbs, a well beaten egg, a teaspoon of flour, salt and pepper to taste; also a pinch of grated nutmeg; this may be omitted if taste is objectionable. Mix well and make into balls the size of an English walnut.

Vegetable Soup—Take a ten-cent soup bone, put in kettle, cover with cold water, with a half spoonful salt and a pod of red pepper. Let cook slowly for two hours; never let boil hard; keep kettle covered. After cooking two hours add the following vegetables: Two small Irish potatoes cut fine, a small piece of onion, one medium sized tomato, four or five pounds of okra, small piece of celery or celery seed, quarter cup rice, a handful of beans. Let all this cook thoroughly until vegetables are done. Serve hot with small pieces of soup meat, or strain if desired.

BUCKLES OLD OR BUCKLES NEW

Every woman has one on each shoe

THIS year femininity seems to have given much attention to buckles, particularly those intended for shoes, says the San Diego Union. If the one at the belt can be matched so much the better, but if not, so long as the article is a shoe buckle, mildly must have it any way.

Enameled buckles are perhaps the most popular of all, and some of them are exquisite. The white ones with plain gold edges are preferred by the more conservative dressers, but Helen pink, royal purple, and bright green are considered to be in good style.

Black with silver, gold with black, and brown with gold are striking combinations that are often seen, while white with silver gives a quiet effect that appeals to a great many women. The oval shape is more seen than any other.

Rhinestone buckles run a close second to the enameled ones. Square, oblong and oval ones are seen in plenty. Gold and silver buckles are frequently set with rhinestones; while a particularly pretty buckle observed on a young girl's slipper was in the form of a daisy, and made of aluminum set with rhinestones.

Plain gold and silver buckles, or gold and silver etched, are much affected, especially for street wear. Cut steel is another favorite for use in the day time. For evening wear a tiny square or oblong buckle will frequently be set on an ornament of chiffon or ribbon.

The fabric buckle is just as popular as the metal one, and much less expensive. Satin and tinsel, satin and chiffon, satin alone, and chiffon alone, make up into attractive slipper garnitures, and are frequently made to do duty on a pair of white kid pumps that earlier in the

day may have been decorated with a metal buckle.

The flower buckle is another pretty conceit of the summer. Satin ribbon is used for these, being formed into either a single rose, or twisted so as to resemble a cluster of small flowers.

For canvas shoes linen or linene or a buckram foundation makes up into a very serviceable adornment that may be freshened up in a moment with soap and water and a tiny brush, and dried quickly on a sunny window sill.

Another pretty buckle could be made by covering linen with clusters of French knots. If massed very closely, an effect not unlike crochet may be obtained.

TO CLEAN JARS

The easiest way to clean and sweeten the old glass jars is to wash them carefully, then put them in the wash boiler with enough cold water to cover them, and add enough good soap powder to make a strong suds, says the Commonwealth. Allow them to come to a boil and keep covered; take from the stove and leave to steam until cold, keeping covered. If the jars are to be used at once, rinse them with hot water and fill rapidly.

WAX ON CORKS

For bottling catsups, pickles and sauces have the corks full large, soak them in boiling water for a few minutes, then force them into the neck of the bottle. They should be put far enough into the neck of the bottle so a little suction space is left to be filled with a sealing wax.

CAPTURE OF PANAMA CANAL TRADE IS AIM OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia is achieving great results through the expenditure of millions of dollars, and employment of thousands of men in its harbor and railroad and general business development project to secure a share of the Panama canal trade when the isthmian waterway is completed three years from now. With the city of Vancouver as its center the whole province is awaking with industrial activity. Business accommodations, including harbor and land development, are being improved and extended as fast as men can build.

David F. Miller, the American consul stationed at Vancouver, who is marveling at the tremendous pace being set by the countrymen by the Canadians, says, in part, in a report just issued:

The province of British Columbia, in the first six months of 1911 shows a substantial increase in all lines over the corresponding period of 1910, and from present prospects the end of the year will mark 1911 as the greatest in the history of this rapidly growing Canadian metropolis.

In the building trades, the first six months of 1911 shows that the number of permits taken out amounted to \$9,164,456 as against \$6,883,430 for the same period of 1910, an increase of \$2,281,026, or a little more than 33 per cent. Should the last six months of the year maintain the same rate of increase, the amount of the permits issued in 1911 will reach \$18,000,000 as against \$13,150,365 for 1910, which far surpassed all previous years.

The values of imports at Vancouver are not available, as all such statistics are kept at Ottawa. The amount of duties paid, however, for the first six months of 1911 shows nearly \$1,000,000 increase over the corresponding period of 1910.

A large part of the duty collected was on machinery shipments from the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany.

The street railway receipts for the first six months of 1911 were larger than ever before.

Another indication of the rapid growth of the city is the report of the water department, the total collections of which for the first six months of 1911 were \$181,372, an increase over 1907 of nearly 132 per cent, and over 1910 of 32 per cent.

General business for the most part during the first six months of 1911 was highly satisfactory. It is learned from reliable sources that many of the largest mercantile firms were compelled to carry double the stocks held by them during the same period in 1910, in order to meet the heavy demand in their respective lines.

It is understood that a Vancouver firm (address obtainable from bureau of manufactures) has secured the contract for the construction of 40 miles of the main line of the Kettle Valley railway from Bull creek to the summit of the headwaters of the west fork of the Kettle river.

A manufacturing company of Ontario, Cal., is establishing a branch plant here for the production of electric irons and other electric appliances for household use.

The mayor of Kamloops, British Columbia, is quoted as stating that the city is ready, or will shortly be, to spend \$200,000 in developing 5000 horsepower of energy from the Barrier river, a tributary from the North Thompson river, 40 miles from Kamloops.

Extensive public works are under way and to be made in Chilliwack, British Columbia.

It is stated that the sites of all the wharves and buildings in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific floating drydock, and shipbuilding and repairing yards at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, have been staked out. It is expected that construction work will be commenced very soon.

DEMOCRATS HOLD CLAMBAKE OUTING

The first big Democratic outing of the year was the clambake at Tuck's point, West Manchester, on Saturday. Among the speakers were Chairman McDonald of the state committee, David I. Walsh, candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles B. Strecker, candidate for the nomination for state auditor; former Representative William H. O'Brien of ward 16, former Representative Thomas P. Riley of Malden, F. C. Richardson of Essex, Edward O. Skelton, candidate for the nomination for secretary of state, and his opponent, Frank J. Donahue.

BANK FORECLOSES UPON BRAZIL LINE

RIO DE JANEIRO—The Bank of Brazil has foreclosed its mortgage on the Lloyd Brasileiro, Brazilian Steamship Company. This action, it was stated today was made necessary by the depreciation in the shares of the company which has obligations of \$6,000,000 gold.

Belfort Viera, a naval officer, has been appointed temporary receiver for the concern which owns some 50 vessels and operates between New York and Brazilian ports.

TOWN TO CELEBRATE

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Arrangements have been completed here for "Belleville day," to be held next Saturday under the auspices of the Board of Trade and fraternal organizations.

HARBOR AT VANCOUVER, B. C.



Gateway of Canadian Northwest through which the province hopes to draw Panama canal trade

MANY LEAVE BOSTON FOR ROCHESTER FOR G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

(Continued from page one)

Mrs. M. E. Holbrook, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Rollins, Miss Agnes McCoy, E. P. Stanley, J. F. Dalton, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pearl, Mr. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stackpole, A. A. Carlton, A. F. Rich, J. F. Lord, T. F. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seaver, Mrs. Stickney, Mr. Teale, C. E. Wells, D. E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole, Mrs. Nellie Atwood, P. C. Spencer, Miss Nina Littlefield, Miss Helen Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fuller, Miss Louise Hughes, Miss Mary Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Day, Miss Pratt, Miss Gertrude Rose, Mrs. E. R. Day, Fannie J. Poyen, Helen R. Sanborn, Hattie E. Hardy, Sibel Bacon, Mrs. E. J. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Soule, Jr., Mary Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Towers, Miss F. H. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carle, George Deane, A. G. McVey, T. J. Reilly, J. H. DeWolf, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Libbey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gibbs, E. W. Hunt, Hattie Gott, J. F. Shapleigh, E. W. Pike, G. C. Crocker, Nancy M. Francis, George H. Hadley, J. R. Lee, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Foster, G. H. Green, H. B. Wallace, R. R. Walsh, J. McCauley, G. D. Moore, E. L. Sterling, F. Miles, H. W. Berthway, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Gurney, Col. and Mrs. B. Billings, S. C. Frost, Pat Hurley, Charles A. Frost, Thomas Chestnut, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Miss Jennie Potter, Marie B. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, J. D. Baker, J. G. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McIntire, J. E. Stocker, W. H. Estey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parker, W. C. Underwood, George L. Hall, J. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Bodfish, W. Kirchgarner, E. Kirchgarner, George Holt, D. D. Stevens, M. E. Osgood.

Officials and their friends of the Woman's Relief Corps who occupied the parlor cars on the special train leaving the North station included: Mrs. Nellie F. Libbey, department president; Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook and Mrs. Marie J. Kendall, department vice-presidents; Miss Mary E. Elliott, department secretary; Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, department treasurer; Mrs. Mary A. Landt, department inspector; Mrs. Florence Haynes, department counselor; Mrs. Laura I. Smith, department patriotic instructor; Mrs. Hattie A. Calahan, department press correspondent; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Mrs. Augusta A. Wales, Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman, past department presidents; Mrs. Annie P. Atwood, department senior aide; Charles H. Haynes and Col. J. Frank Dalton of Salem, Mr. Harriette L. Reed, past national secretary; Mrs. Mabelle H. Smith of Brighton, Mrs. Bertha W. Walker of Whitman, Mrs. Ida M. Cunningham and Mrs. Addie R. Davlin of Somerville, Mrs. R. Jennie Manning of Hopkinton, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pratt of North Weymouth, Mrs. Lucie R. Bagley of East Weymouth, Mrs. D. S. Davis, past department senior vice-president; Mrs. Elta A. Lockhart of Cambridge, Mrs. Estella S. McCarty of Winchendon; Mrs. Ford of Weymouth, Mrs. Hattie M. Tuttle, past department secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hayward, past department chaplain; Mrs. Maude K. Merriam of South Framingham, Mrs. Anna L. Bell, Milford; Mrs. Mary E. Hyde, Mrs. Jennie F. Wheeler, Fall River; Mrs. Agnes F. Baldwin and Miss Agnes T. Baldwin, Weymouth; Miss Mary J. McNamee, Cambridge; Mrs. Emma Barrett and Miss Annie Barrett, Melrose; Mrs. Ann A. Hartwell and Miss Edith White, Arlington; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Simpson, South Framingham; Mrs. Jennie L. Bailey, West Upton; Adolph Langton, Attleboro; Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Reed, Mansfield; Mrs. Helen Williams, Mansfield; Mrs. Angie M. Knowlton and Mrs. Parker, West Acton; Mrs. C. T. Damon and Mrs. Kate Sawyer, Newburyport; Albert A. Nickerson and Mrs. Lizzie V. Nickerson, Dorchester; George W. Austin and Mrs. Carrie E. Chase, Newburyport; Mrs. Lena W. Snow, Brockton; Mrs. Martha P. Lyon, Charlestown; Mrs. Ella F. Long, Hyde Park, and Mrs. Alma Parker, Wakefield.

Mrs. Emily L. Clark, past department president; Mrs. Hattie C. Clapp, Northampton; Mrs. Nellie J. H. Robinson, North Adams; Miss Lucy Cutting, Bennington, Vt., and Mrs. Corrie A. Emerson, Northampton, were expected to join the party en route.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With the opening of headquarters, reception of visitors and meetings of various committees, the national encampment of the G. A. R. began today. Veterans from the Atlantic to the Pacific are crowding into the city on every train. The first to arrive was a large delegation from Los Angeles, Cal., and with it came a boom for the next encampment.

The attendance is estimated will

ADMIRAL TOGO AT NIAGARA READY FOR TRIP TO VANCOUVER

(Continued from page one)

attentively as the objects of interest were pointed out. He wondered how the falls froze in winter. Often he had the car stopped for a better view. When he got back to his hotel he still was fascinated, and for a long time stood on the veranda watching the flow of the Horseshoe falls.

Sunday night the admiral gave a dinner to Capt. Templeton M. Potts, U. S. N.; Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state, and Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. N., who have been his official escorts while in the United States. He made them a touching farewell, expressing in broken English his appreciation of their constant companionship of the last 17 days.

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY GATHERS AT WEST NEWBURY

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., was elected president of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association held at West Newbury on Saturday.

John Alfred Bailey of Lowell was elected president pro tem and he presided at the exercises. Prayer was offered by Dr. Alvin F. Bailey of Barre and vocal duets were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston.

Other officers elected were: Volney P. Bailey of Newbury, Edward P. Bailey of Chicago, J. Warren Bailey of Somerville, Charles H. Bailey of Boston, James R. Bailey of Lowell, Prof. Solon I. Bailey of Cambridge and George E. Bailey of Mansfield, vice-presidents; the foregoing and Eben H. Bailey of Boston, Mrs. Larkin T. Truell, John A. Bailey of Topsfield, executive committee; Edwin A. Bailey of Boston, secretary; Hollis R. Bailey of Boston treasurer; Walter E. Robie of Waltham auditor.

An address on "The Life and Services of Brig.-Gen. Jacob Bailey" was read by Edwin A. Bailey, and a general review of the services of General Bailey, written by Frederick P. Wells, was read by John W. Bailey. A biographical sketch of James Dias Bailey was given by Walter E. Robie.

Dinner was served by a committee of West Newbury women at the hall of West Newbury grange.

IMPROVEMENTS TO GREET RETURN OF BOSTON TOURISTS

Many stories of progress are expected from the members of the returning party of Chamber of Commerce voyagers, due in New York Wednesday, but the stay-at-homes need not be silent, says the Chamber of Commerce News in an editorial today.

The editorial in part follows:

"Since they left our shores only two months ago, there have been many notable marks of progress here in Boston. The future of Boston harbor has been assured by the appropriation of \$9,000,000. The rapid transit situation in Boston has been clarified by the passage of the bill providing for new subways, the extension of existing lines, and the consolidation of the West End and Elevated. The Boston & Eastern railway along the north shore has been granted a charter. The New England demurrage situation has been improved.

"Massachusetts' forests have benefited. Boston's postal bank has opened. A commission to work out a city plan for Boston has been appointed. We have had a still safer Fourth of July."

WANT METROPOLITAN WATER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Following the conference with state engineers this noon the water commissioners decided to apply again for permission to use the metropolitan water supply for an indefinite period. This step is the climax of numerous difficulties with the municipal supply from Crystal Lake covering a period of over a year.

reach from 100,000 to 150,000 by the middle of the week.

The decoration of the city surpasses even those which marked the recent convention of Shriners as many of those were left and they had been increased. It is announced that 75,000 electric lights will flash every night during the encampment and the buildings in the center of the city are covered with flags and bunting.

NEWPORT COMMITTEE OF TWENTY TAKES UP IMPROVEMENT WORK

NEWPORT, R. I.—The formation of an improvement association out of the organization of men known as the "committee of 20" is to be discussed at a meeting this week. The committee of 20 has for some years been mutually accepted as an adviser of the representative council, and as it is composed of summer residents as well as permanent Newport people, its recommendations have met generally with approval by the city government.

One of the questions which is now under discussion is that in connection with the fashionable Eastons beach. The property is owned by the city and is under a 10-year lease which is about to expire. Some of the permanent Newporters do not want the lease renewed under present conditions, and desire that the privilege of keeping amusement booths and "concessions" be let.

The committee, headed by John Thompson Spencer, chairman, a summer resident, is opposed to this idea and desires to have the beach conducted conservatively, as in the past. A petition is being signed, directed to the representative council, stating the committee's position in part as follows:

"It is the opinion of the committee that the improvement of the beach should be made upon some comprehensive and definite plan having in view the beautifying of the place; that the plan should be elevating and that no building or amusement that would tend to degrade should be permitted, and that the scope of the improvements should be of a nature in harmony with the character of the city."

Several other matters are to be discussed. It is desired to extend Washington street as soon as possible, and the committee is also considering a new garbage contract. An effort will be made to get an earlier mail.

MODEL NEW ENGLAND FARM TO BE EXHIBIT AT INDUSTRIAL SHOW

Members of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are holding frequent meetings and are making rapid progress with the plans for a model farm exhibit at the industrial exposition, to be held in Mechanics building in October.

One entire section of the building is to be given up to this exhibit. It will occupy a space of about 150 feet square. The central portion will be a model dairy. A full sized cow barn will be installed with a dozen cows. This will show the various modern appliances, the floor, stanchions, stalls, feed rooms, etc. Adjoining will be calf pens, and pens for little pigs and sheep. An up-to-date sanitary system will be a feature.

Located conveniently there is to be a model dairy showing how milk is handled scientifically and cleanly, and illustrating the best modern methods. Milk room, wash room, churns, separators, etc., will be all of the most improved type.

At one end of the hall in a large apartment set off especially for that purpose will be the exhibits of products of the soil, grain, etc.

In this exhibit it is not intended that plates showing a very small quantity of each product shall be displayed. On the contrary the exhibit will be of a strictly commercial character. For instance, the potatoes are to be shown in bushel baskets, and other vegetables in the usual commercial quantities. It is expected that a special feature of the display will be different varieties of cranberries, which are an important crop in New England agriculture.

There will be a series of free lectures or talks on various farming topics by men of prominence whose names will be announced later.

Arrangements for the lectures are in charge of Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture of Massachusetts.

BANKERS LOOKING FOR NATIONAL CITY DECISION SOON

WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh's attitude toward the National City Bank's relations with the National City Company will be made known this week.

Attorney-General Wickersham's report to the secretary, advising that the relationship of the two concerns is in contravention to the national banking act, will be made public at the same time.

Whether Secretary MacVeagh will adopt the attorney-general's views and open up a financial question, nationwide in its importance, is not known. Some of his closest advisers predict he will not. The bankers most concerned are much puzzled.

One of the principal points upon which the decision will hinge is whether the bank stocks held by the National City Company are the bona fide property of the stockholders of that concern or in fact the property of the National City Bank. It has been represented to Secretary MacVeagh that the stocks now owned by the National City Company were paid for in cash by its stockholders.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ABINGTON

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union has elected Robert Finch, Otis R. Hood, Justin Clark, E. Ward Cole and John C. Tyler, delegates to the state labor convention at Haverhill in September.

The Rev. E. P. Hiscox of Cambridge preached at the North Baptist church Sunday and the Rev. E. H. Brewster of Holbrook at the First Congregational church.

WHITMAN

The annual reunion of the Dyer Family Association will be held in this town Sept. 16.

Frank J. Spellman of this town is to leave in a few weeks for Rome, where he will take a four years' course in theology at the American college in that city. Mr. Spellman graduated from Fordham College in June.

QUINCY

A. F. Bromley of Ansonia, Conn., has been elected general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to succeed Ernest G. Gay, who resigned last April to accept a similar position at Lawrence.

The Men's Club of the Union Congregational church will hold a peach festival in the chapel Friday evening.

BRAINTREE

The Pond Street Athletic Association will hold a field day at Sampsons park Labor day.

The selectmen have issued a warrant for a special town meeting at the Jonas Perkins school on Monday evening, Aug. 28.

MELROSE

Plans for an outing of Melrose Republicans are under way.

The Rev. Edwin P. Farnham, secretary of the City Mission Society of New York city, occupied the pulpit at the First Baptist church Sunday morning and evening.

WEYMOUTH

The Republican town committee has organized with J. Walter Cronin as chairman.

Services were resumed at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday, with the Rev. James Smith of Weston in the pulpit.

PLYMPTON

Plympton grange is to make an exhibit at the coming fair to be held in Halifax by the Halifax grange and the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

The assessors have announced that the tax rate this year will be \$15.

HANSON

Warren A. Stevens has resigned as postmaster at Burrage.

Foster's mill is to reopen in a few days, it having been closed on account of repairs.

MALDEN

The ward Five Republican committee has named as state convention delegates former City Solicitor Harvey L. Boutwell, L. C. Smith, W. D. Serratt and J. M. Corbett.

REVERE

Officers of the new Revere Special Police Relief Association are: President, Edward B. West; vice-president, Edward F. Lewey; secretary, W. A. Andrews; treasurer, Henry Conley.

RANDOLPH

The First Baptist church has accepted the resignation of the Rev. E. E. Williams, who will go to West Roxbury.

ROCKLAND

The work of laying the mains of the Old Colony Gas Company has commenced.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW GARBAGE STATIONS TO BE ADVERTISED SOON

James Sullivan, department commissioner, who went on the European trip with Mayor Fitzgerald, returned to city hall early today, and had a long conference with Mr. Rourke. Mr. Sullivan will submit a report on the trip of the Chamber of Commerce this week.

Mr. Rourke will issue advertisements for garbage contracts next Saturday, and the specifications will call for the building of five receiving stations and an incinerating plant.

Under the new specifications all inland dumps will be abolished, and there will be no more sorting of garbage at the receiving station.

John J. McGinn, an inspector of paving, has been promoted to district foreman at a salary of \$1800 a year, to succeed William Fitzgerald, who was retired Saturday.

ALDRICH MONEY BOARD TO MEET

WASHINGTON—The national monetary commission will meet today to take steps toward drafting its final report, with a view to its dissolution some time this winter.

It is known that its report will be in substance the argument for the Aldrich plan of currency reform as embodied by the chairman in a letter prepared last winter at the commission's request.

ARLINGTON

A tapper has just been installed in the hose No. 3 fire house so that alarms in Somerville may be recorded in this town, and likewise a tapper has been placed in Somerville. By special arrangement both fire departments will answer alarms for fires near the town line whether in Arlington or Somerville.

A delegation from the local G. A. R. post will attend the national encampment upon a formal invitation of post 26 will upon a formal invitation of post 26 of Roxbury, parade in their ranks.

HOLBROOK

Word has been received from the Rev. Edward Evans, pastor of the Winthrop Congregational church, who with Mrs. Evans has been spending the summer in England, that they will sail for home on Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a lawn party on the Lincoln estate, Union street, this evening.

CHELSEA

The annual ladies night of the Chelsea Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse on Chelsea bridge this evening.

Apollo lodge, Knights of Pythias, are to have a trolley ride in special cars, to Bass Point, Wednesday evening.

Lieut. William Bryden, now instructor of mathematics at West Point, is visiting in Chelsea.

BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. C. S. Neibel of Washington, D. C., occupied the pulpit at the Central Square Congregational church yesterday, in the absence of the pastor.

The Deborah Sampson Chapter, D. A. R., of Brockton, will hold its opening meeting of the season at the Central Square Congregational church in this town in September.

WALTHAM

The warrant for the collection of taxes was sent to Tax Collector Willard by the board of assessors this morning. It calls for the raising of \$464,589.15.

Crescent lodge of Odd Ladies is to hold an outing at Beachmont Thursday.

Thomas F. Kearns has announced that he is a candidate for the office of clerk of the Middlesex county superior court.

BROOKLINE

Frankline W. Hobbs, of this town, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will open the semi-annual meeting at Manchester, Sept. 27-30.

The Rev. H. G. W. Fosbrook of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological school is in charge of the services during August at All Saints church.

WINTHROP

The Winthrop Royal Arch chapter will hold its first autumn meeting in Masonic hall, next Tuesday evening and will receive applications for degrees.

The attendance at the playgrounds for last week was 2105. On Friday the first Winthrop inter-playground track meet will be held on the baseball field at the new recreation park.

MIDDLEBORO

Secretary and Mrs. Warden of the local Y. M. C. A. are to entertain the members of the Y. M. C. A. ladies auxiliary at their home in South Middleboro next Friday evening.

The Unitarian Society is to resume its free kindergarten Sept. 11 and Miss May B. Perry will be the principal.

BROCKTON

An 18-inch iron water main is to be laid in North Main street, from Pleasant to Prospect streets, where the street is being widened, to replace the original cement main.

Elmer Lewis, began his duties today as one of the staff of state building inspectors.

WATERTOWN

The six weeks term of the vacation school carried on under the auspices of the church federation has been brought to a close.

Bids for the building of a cellar under the police station and the installing of a heating plant have been called for.

READING

The selectmen have appointed Capt. Edward H. Crowe of the hook and ladder company superintendent of streets and he will take charge today, succeeding Lemuel W. Allen.

Meetings of Veteran post 194, G. A. R., will be resumed Tuesday night.

WAKEFIELD

The Harvard Knitting Mills closed today for a two weeks' vacation for the employees and for stock-taking. The closing will also give opportunity for special work on the new three-story brick addition.

NEWTON

The annual report of the city engineer, Edwin H. Rogers, recommends the establishment of a board of survey. The board of aldermen declined to pass an ordinance bringing such a board into existence last fall.

MEDFORD

Registration for the primaries will be held at the city hall Tuesday evening from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Thus far there have been 20 names added to the voting list of which 15 have registered as Democrats.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. C. W. Deatry of Middleboro occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church last evening.

A special town meeting has been called to be held in Grange hall next Saturday.

MR. BORDEN ACCEPTS RECIPROCITY AS ISSUE IN CANADIAN ELECTION

TORONTO, Ont.—With the election campaign under full headway throughout Ontario, the great industrial province of Canada, by the visits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, the latter has decided to accept reciprocity as the outstanding issue.

Urged by many of his followers to attack the government on its 15-year record, Mr. Borden has declined on the ground that he is opposed to muck-raking and will win or lose on the reciprocity issue alone.

William Patterson, minister of customs, one of the commissioners who negotiated the agreement with Washington, represents the riding of Brant, and was again nominated last week. Although he has held the seat for 40 years, a special effort will be made by the Conservatives to defeat him. J. H. Fisher, member of the Ontario Legislature, has resigned his seat and will

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PINE TOOK LINES OF GREEK MARBLE

Old Meeting-House Stands Among Village Elms in as Confident Architectural Contour as if Its Walls Were Quarried From Pentelicus

NOTWITHSTANDING the multitude of people that travel in motor cars, there is still a great deal of the New England countryside that can be seen with pleasure on foot or from a carriage. Many of the roads are heavy and the intense heat of the summer makes walking hard save to them that are accustomed to it; nevertheless it is only the walker or the one that goes in a slow moving carriage that can ever see in full part of those beauties that the New England landscape possesses. The tangible physical interest of this landscape is to many that are descended from the English settlers of New England enhanced by a certain historical quality that attaches to a place or a group of places when they have been settled for any length of time and have been the scene of momentous events. It does not follow by any means that the mere outstanding events in a country's history endow certain parts of it with this quality; the events would do this if they were left to themselves, but commerce eyes them and covers them with the gloss of curiosity. This once done, a spot loses much of its character and in place of its natural, unconscious color assumes a sort of metallic varnish that at once makes it common with a thousand other show places. The process goes on until the public, unknowing and without defense, becomes satisfied with the mere repetition of a few words. John Hancock slept here and George Washington stopped there, are about the only facts that impress the tourist in many New England places that have been made historical, whereas the fact is that Hancock, the landscape, the houses, the skies and the trees, the costumes and the great things moving in the air are what compose the fact. But if people must hurry they must be satisfied with reading the names of the stations as they are whirled by.

Generations Reassembled

There is another reason why a countryside should be digested slowly; we learn more, if nothing else than that one man, one house, one act do not make the preponderant movement of a people. If they would be in a most perplexing situation in which a people would be left without expression and without action every time that one central figure passed from the stage and until another appeared to take its place. Perhaps we shall make our meaning clearer by illustration. Suppose one starts out to walk in eastern Massachusetts from some town or village and see observingly what he may. Much of it in the town may not be by any means pleasant or reassuring, though it may be instructive. On the other hand the village may still keep many of the traits that were possessed by the men that founded it. But leaving the more thickly settled areas, be they what they may, the wayfarer goes at once into the country and refreshes himself with the sight of trees and grass. One thing he has seen in the village must be remembered, the village church; sometimes it stands half-bosomed in a little hollow, more often on a swelling eminence, and sometimes stark upon a hill, lifting its slim white steeple high in the air, its faded green blinds opened here and there, its cracked black clock face still telling the hour as it did when the constitution was ratified.

It is an important feature in what one sees for its political significance, as it is the monument of the intellectual independence born of Calvinism. As a place for the congregation of a particular kind of worshipers it may, for all one knows, be a mere shell. The wind may whistle at its windows in winter and the snows fall silently upon it, the birds may come in spring and build unrestrained their nests over the prettiest of the trim beakwork that one sees under the eaves, and all may happen unheard and unnoticed for any audience within. The parsonage may be tenanted by a stranger that neither by race nor opinions cares anything for those that once lived there. The horse-shed may serve as the shelter of some stray passerby in a storm and the horses that stood there patiently, once in a while sighing mournfully so that their vaguing shook, may have jogged far down the road. But whether the meeting house is used or not, it stands there as one of the pieces that we must not leave out if one would see rightly the mosaic of a nation's birth. The men and their bodily belongings may have gone but the thought that informed them and to which they gave expression by their lives, persists.

Property Laws Respected

We leave the outskirts of the village, we pass the store, the blacksmith's shop and the two little houses with the nasturtiums in stumps, and going down and then up a mile or so of road we come to the summit of a hill and find ourselves opposite an old house with a double hip roof. As the traveler has gone along he has passed the grave-yard, with its quiet slates telling of men and women that were very useful in their time; there is nothing mortuary about an old grave-yard in New England; it is rather a collection in a pleasant place of some weather-beaten memorials, and there are too many robins, the breezes are too soft and wholesome, there are too many clean, dry pine-needles for any one to go into the ivy-transports that Dickens could not deny himself. Ivy had a peculiarly exhilarating effect upon that great man. We have passed between hundreds of rods of stone walls, some, if not most of them, plainly old. The black color of the larger stones, the smoother corners that have been made by the handling of air and sky for a century and a half, the absence of small

stones in the interstices, all show that the wall is an old one. The whole thing spells labor and sheer downright lifting and tugging. Not only do these walls line the road on either side, but they run up and down the hillside pastures, across the flat places and through woods, making in some places impossible gores and angles that are witnesses not only to terrible hard work but to anxiety to fix boundaries. How men could strain their backs and arms to mark off a 10-foot angle of earth that none but a crow would ever light in, mystifies us that are accustomed to a more or less machine-made existence, but we are to remember that the beauty of much of that work that they did was its solidity that came of their indifference to bodily considerations. They built more things than stone walls; these latter crumble after a while and fall down, but there were other parts of their work that we use today.

Dooryard Is Compact Scene

We keep on our path and come upon the house with the double hip-roof. Sometimes it is placed square to the road, a couple of yards from it, and sometimes it stands more reticently a little further back and on rising ground. The reader knows that there are probably a few words about that its lean-to slopes low down at the back and that the house itself has a look of demure solidity that seems only to be acquired by old houses. It is easily possible that it was built in the first quarter of the eighteenth

century, in which case the rooms will not be very large, although more so than one would always suppose from the outward proportions of the house. There is no need for us to describe such a house, it has been done so well by other hands. But it will do us good if when we take this walk we pause before such a house and picture to ourselves the men and women that lived in it, and what is quite as important, contrast their lives with those of today, not for any antiquarian object or to draw any comparisons, but to show ourselves something that is part of the foundation of America. Then, if we have done that for a while, look at the picture as it is today; the dignified house, the tall trees, the pleasant flowers and the little sward, not too smooth and not exactly leveled, but standing there distinct from garden or barnyard. The sounds and signs are not those of apathy or superannuation, but simply those of a settled state of affairs; all the thinking is not done in crowded places, in fact these rather show the acts of instinctive effort than those of any reasoning. We look to the barn and see thick-packed seasoned hay, and glistening pails; we see the rumination of the swimming-eyed cows and the pecking clamor of the fowls; we look over to the orchard and see full trees blazoned with apples; we see all these sights and their honor in the world's economy, their call of home and simple mother joys, but they cannot be seen wholesale or in haste. They are all there to be seen and to teach us, but we miss the lesson if we hurry by them.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The volume of building contracts from Aug. 9 to 16 this year is within \$361 of a corresponding period in 1910. However, there has been an average increase from year to year as the following figures show. Statistics of building operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date Aug. 16, 1911, \$105,709,000; corresponding period 1910, \$106,070,000; 1909, \$97,742,000; 1908, \$62,210,000; 1907, \$85,571,000; 1906, \$70,140,000; 1905, \$69,646,000; 1904, \$57,162,000; 1903, \$72,215,000; 1902, \$81,388,000; 1901, \$75,368,000.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Aug. 20:

Date	Transfers	Mtgs.	Amount
Aug. 14	71	35	\$327,108
Aug. 15	89	45	1,115,962
Aug. 16	90	42	341,145
Aug. 17	88	43	197,073
Aug. 18	85	46	250,550
Aug. 19	55	28	72,955
Week's total:	511	239	\$1,935,793
No. transfers	473	228	
No. mortgages	229	218	
Am't, mtgs.	\$2,190,744	\$925,571	\$709,332

SOUTH BOSTON TRANSFER

Ester Longhurst and the Isaac D. Allen estate have conveyed to James H. Pickering three frame dwellings fronting at 133-135 West Second street, through to 36-38 Bolton street, near B street, South Boston, being 3262 square feet of land, assessed upon \$2200. The total amount of the valuation, with improvements, is \$1200.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE

Julius Kolodny has purchased 62 Myrtle street, between Anderson and Joy streets, West End, containing 1428 square feet of land, with the four-story brick dwelling, the total assessment being \$13,500, of which \$5700 is on the lot. Samuel Rich and another conveyed.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Samuel Rich, et al. to Julius Kolodny, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Lynde Alperin to Abraham Goldberg, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Abraham Goldberg to Mary Alperin, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Domestic Telephone to Domenico Morello, Hale st., 2 lots; w. 1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Ester Longhurst to Isaac D. Allen est., Second and Bolton sts., q. 1.
Isaac D. Allen est. to James H. Pickering, Second and Bolton sts., q. 1.
Ellen M. Perkins to Hugh T. Cassidy, Fourth st., q. 1.
Hugh T. Cassidy to Ellen M. Perkins et al., Fourth st., q. 1.
EAST BOSTON
Bernard Rome to Helene Miller, Marlon st., q. 1.
ROXBURY
George L. Wentworth to Belle K. Gillespie, Roxbury st., q. 1.
Louis M. Packer to Marcia E. Packer, Hewins st., q. 1.
Arthur H. Doune to Michael Lynch, Dakota st., w. 1.
Harry Brooks et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Elmo st., w. 1.
DORCHESTER
Thomas M. Smith to Helen M. Dalton, Elm st., q. 1.
Harry Brooks et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Elmo st., w. 1.
Thomas M. Smith to Helen M. Dalton, Elmo st., q. 1.
William H. Sullivan to Frederick J. Rockwell, Decatur rd., w. 1.
WEST ROXBURY
Bridget Lynch to John D. Lynch, Glenham st., w. 1.
William H. Dunbar, uttee, to Albert W. Rice, Brown ave. and Rowe st., 6 lots; d. 1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Archibald H. Fraser, Salmon st., d. 1.
The same to Agnes Webber, Vogel st., 2 lots; d. 1.
The same to Ethel H. Moore, Elmwood st., d. 1.
The same to Ellen H. Felton, George st., d. 1.
BRIGHTON
Theodore B. Munroe to Nellie M. Whitehouse, Nonantum st., w. 1.
WINTHROP
Winthrop Magee to Frank P. Magee, Atlantic st., q. 1.
Jacob Tobolsky to Charles L. Stebbins, Nonantum ave., 2 lots; q. 1.
REVERE
Chelton Savings Bank, mtgee, to Arthur

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 1902, ward 19; Jacob Saunders, Silverman Engineering Co.; brick store.
Perkins st., 82, 96, 104, ward 22; Samuel J. Wild, Charles K. B. Nevin; brick dwellings.
Raywater st., 64, ward 1; J. S. Dornell; wood auto house.
Myrtle st., rear 31, ward 22; J. E. O'Brien; wood poultry house.
Roland rd., 38, ward 24; Andrew P. Anderson; wood dwelling.
Lakewood pl., cor. Centre st., 2, ward 22; Helen P. Polson; alter dwelling.
Centre st., 308-310, ward 22; Lower La-haise; fire lodgings.
Preston st., 9-11, ward 24; Dorchester Pottery Works; alter manufacturing.
Hanover st., 461, ward 6; Joseph Weinberg, F. A. Norris; alter stores and tenements.

GOV. BALDWIN FOR SECOND PLACE ON TICKET IF ASKED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Governor Baldwin took formal notice today of the boom to present his name to the Democratic convention as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

"I have understood that for some months my name has been mentioned in connection with the vice-presidency in several states of the East and middle West," he said. "I am not a candidate for any office whatever and should not make any effort to obtain a nomination. If it is thought by any party friends that my nomination would tend in any way to strengthen the chances of Democratic success next year and it came to me I certainly should not decline it."

Governor Baldwin is hopeful of Democratic victory next year. The work of the Democratic House of Representatives has given the people confidence in the party he said.

MAYOR IS TRYING TO COMPLETE THE FIRE COMMISSION

Mayor Fitzgerald expects to name today the complete membership of his special commission of five to investigate the needs of Boston's fire department. Two of the commission have been selected. They are Francis M. Carroll, former acting fire commissioner, and William H. O'Brien, president of the Boston Central Labor Union.

TOWN VALUATION INCREASES \$14,788

RUTLAND, Mass.—The assessors have completed their work. The total valuation is \$796,005, an increase of \$14,788 over that of last year. There are 266 polls, 30 less than last year. The rate is \$18 per \$1000.

BID FAREWELL TO MISSIONARY
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss Annie G. Hall, who will leave Worcester this week to take charge of a large academy for girls in the mission fields of China, was given a farewell service and reception in Hope Congregational church Sunday.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

READ the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular for 1911; it tells of the improvements now being made at Kennerly, including the great sea wall, the great lagoon, the new town hall, postoffice, etc.; if you wish to receive the full advantages of these improvements buy a cottage site now; cash or easy terms. Address DEPT. C, 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date 3-apartment houses just being completed; 6 rooms and bath in each suite; electric and gas light, separate steam heaters, awnings; fine location; electricity pass; 2 minutes to depot, 3 minutes walk to Tufts College; houses open for inspection at 300 Boston ave. Medford Hillside; bargains, easy terms. L. P. RICE builder.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE
ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO.
HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BE SURE and read the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular, now being distributed in this city; it tells how and when you can make money and make it quickly. Address DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. WILLICUTT & CO., 78 Beale st., near depot.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
ERASTUS H. SMITH.

SUMMER PROPERTY
A private summer home park, an exclusive, high class resort on Lake Michigan, about 8 miles south of South Haven; elegant view bathing beach, boating, fishing, tennis and golf; fine hotel. Beach lots \$300 to \$400; wooded lots \$150 to \$250 cash, 10 months. Bungalows built to order. No liquor allowed. Write M. B. DEAN, Palisades Park, Mich.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, F. F. LELAND, 31 Milk st.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

DENVER, COLORADO
Mark J. Bennett
REAL ESTATE
CARE OF PROPERTY
345 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO
FOR SALE—4544 Oakwood ave., Chicago; my home, 10 sunny rooms; s. h., etc.; call forenoon. Easy terms. Owner.

FINANCIAL
A BUSINESS PROPOSITION
An incorporated company manufacturing Aeroplanes for sale and exhibition purposes, needing additional capital to develop the business and carry out its present contracts, would like to interest persons with a few thousand dollars capital. EASTERN AEROPLANE CO., 59 Brintree st., Allston, Mass.

INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM
Insurance in All Its Branches
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STORES AND OFFICES
COPELY SQUARE
TO RENT—2d floor, 22 Huntington ave., near Copley sq.—Large show windows suitable for dressmaker, milliner or dentist; rent reasonable. Inquire WHITCOMB & COMPANY, 16 State st.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK
THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 70th st., NEW YORK CITY—shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHANGE; booklet sent.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
Capt. F. K. Hill commissioned a captain in the navy from July 13, 1911.

Commander G. W. Laws commissioned a commander in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Commander J. R. DeFeves commissioned as lieutenant commander in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Commander A. F. H. Yates, retired, detached duty the Wisconsin, to home.

Lieut. A. T. Church detached duty works E. W. Bliss Company to duty the Chester as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. O. H. Oakley, detached duty the South Dakota, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, to duty the Maryland as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb, detached duty the Maryland, to duty the South Dakota as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. R. Wainwright Jr., detached duty naval war college, Newport, R. I., to duty the Florida.

Lieut. W. J. Gaddis commissioned a lieutenant in the navy from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. S. W. Wallace, C. Taylor and A. L. Bristol Jr., commissioned lieutenants in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Midshipmen J. F. Meigs Jr., G. M. Lowry and A. Macomb, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty the Hancock, connection crew the Florida and duty on board when placed in commission.

Surgeon R. E. Hoyt commissioned a surgeon in the navy from June 11, 1911.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Jones commissioned an assistant surgeon in the navy from Aug. 2, 1911.

Paymaster's Clerk E. A. Mitchell, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Drayton, the Paulding, the McCall, the Walke, the Dixie and the Arethusa have arrived at Newport.

The Trippe has departed from Boston for Newport.

The West Virginia has arrived at Bremerton.

The Saturn has arrived at San Francisco.

The Porter, the Du Pont and the Blakely have departed from Charleston for New York.

The Mars has arrived at Norfolk.

CAMBRIDGE FETE
PLANS PROGRESS

Arrangements for the industrial carnival to be held in Cambridge the second week in October are progressing favorably. William H. Gray has been made permanent secretary of the general committee; John H. Corcoran and Harris Ginsburg have been added to the committee on finance and William P. Hall, L. H. Phillips and George L. Fraleigh have been named a committee to arrange for the special attractions. The matter of stickers, banners, buttons and other advertising mediums has been left to the advertising committee. A meeting of the executive committee will be held Tuesday afternoon.

SEEK RATES READJUSTMENT
The Colorado and Utah rate cases will be the subject of a conference between the railroads and the eastern commercial organizations in September. Boston commercial bodies are determined to secure a better adjustment of rates, because the present situation is in their opinion unjustly discriminatory against the seaboard industries.

SILVER THRONES FOR DURBAR
CALCUTTA—It has been decided to make special thrones for the use of the King and Queen at the Delhi durbar. Two thrones of solid silver, beautiful in design and workmanship, are being cast at the Calcutta mint for the occasion.

JUSTICE STUDIES
ENGLISH COURTS

LONDON, Eng.—Justice Lorton of the United States supreme court, who is a member of the committee to revise the rules of procedure in the United States courts, has been prosecuting inquiries into the reformed English equity procedure during the week, having had conferences with the lord chancellor and the lord chief justice. Both promised Justice Lorton to do everything in their power to make his mission successful.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Ivanhoe Apartments
70-74 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON

Suites of 4-4.7 and 9 rooms and bath. All hardwood floors and every known modern convenience.

Prices \$35 to \$65 per month. One short block from cars with quickest service out of Boston.

Located on beautiful street, free from noise and dust.

The "Ivanhoe" has a distinctive character quite uncommon in apartment property. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to Janitor on premises or W. H. EMERY, 50 CONGRESS ST.

APARTMENTS with all conveniences, 5 to 8 rooms, \$25 to \$50 per mo. Also LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with buffet and bath.

List mailed on application.
Boston Apartment Trust
727 TREMONT BLDG. Tel. 3465-W Hay.

BACK BAY FENS
JUST FINISHED—Handsome block of 2, 3 and 4-room suites, large kitchens and bathrooms; every modern improvement, including electric passenger elevator and vacuum cleaning; a delightful location. Apply on premises, PETERBOROUGH HALL, 25 Peterborough st., Back Bay Fens.

NEW APARTMENT TO SUBLET
GOOD 2-ROOM APARTMENT, new and comfortable, second floor, large rooms, front and back piazzas; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heater. Rent \$40 month for July and August, \$50 month beginning Sept. 1. 16 University road, suite 2. J. L. BRUCE, Tel. Back Bay 4350.

NO CHILDREN
BRAND NEW 3-room suites, \$22 and \$23; every possible convenience to make life worth living, near Upham's Corner, with car service, 10 min. Patterburg, MAURITIA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston st., Boston.

RIVERBANK COURT
Cambridge, End of Harvard Bridge
Tower suite 304 (corner of court) to lease, unfurnished, from Sept. 1; hall, 3 rooms, bath, cold storage; very fine view, sunny and cool; restaurant. Apply at suite.

AT TUFTS COLLEGE—To let, brand new suites, 6 rooms and bath, separate steam heaters, all modern improvements, electric pass, 2 minutes to depot; very reasonable. 300 Boston ave., Medford Hillside. L. P. RICE.

Pleasant Fenway, Brookline
TO LET—7-room suites, with all modern improvements, h. and c. water. Apply Janitor, rear 168 Brookline ave.

ROOFING
Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3688
Geo. A. Kyle
Shingle Roofing
Layer of Prepared Roofings
736 BELMONT AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
BAGS AND SUIT CASES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
NO HIGH RETAIL PRICES.
Largest stock in New England offered for sale at retail. CUMMINGS & SON TRUNK FACTORY, 627 Adams st., opp. South Station, near Essex st. Repairing of all kinds.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
TO WHOMEVER IT MAY CONCERN.
Be it known that I have opened an establishment, where your safety razor blades are made better than new blades at 35¢ per dozen. Ordinary razors 35¢ each. Pocket knives sharpened and polished 15¢ each. House knives 5¢ and 10¢ each. Send postage stamps or cash.

KARL A. LANTAN
816 4th st., St. Minneapolis, Minn.
Phone, T. S. Annex 398. Any kind of work in our line done right.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 371 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 988.

FOR SALE
OPPORTUNITY
FOR SALE—A first-class dressmaking establishment; best trade in city; sewing school in connection; owner leaving town. MME. DREW, 1224 Pine st., Boulder, Col.

COMPLETE architectural course. Paid up scholarship. In L. C. S. for sale. GEO. H. YOUNG, Ketter, N. H.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE
ADDS TO ITS SITE

NORWICH, Conn.—In addition to the large tract of land donated by the Allen estate to be utilized in connection with the Connecticut Women's College, the trustees have acquired two tracts at Riverside adjoining, comprising 50 acres with 1000 feet of waterfront on the Thames river.

It is proposed to have this model institution of learning in the minutest detail. It will be an institution that will be alike creditable to the state and city.

PEACEFUL ELECTION HELD
EL PASO, Tex.—Election day in the state of Chihuahua, Mex., passed without disturbance. Abraham Gonzales was elected Governor. He is now holding the position under appointment from Francisco I. Madero. The entire state of Chihuahua was nominated with Gonzales was also elected.

SCHOOL HEAD ELECTED
SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.—Alfred J. Mayrorth of Valley Falls has been elected principal of the high school here for next term. He succeeds Walter R. Jones, resigned. Miss Anna R. Raguse of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has been elected to take charge of the commercial department of the school.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Paper Towels
The Paper Towel is the Ideal Article for Public Use.

Cheaper than the common towel. Convenient and Sanitary. A Clean towel every time. Should be used everywhere.

In HOTELS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND SHOPS. Try it in the HOME KITCHEN.

—A BOON FOR—
PICKNICKERS, YACHTING CAMPERS OUT, AUTOMOBILING and ALL OUTINGS.

In Rolls 12 in. wide, of about 500 ft., \$1.25 each. Fixture and Cutter, \$2.50 each. Price of 500 towels, \$12.50. Manufactured by

STONE & FORSYTH
67 Kingston St. Telephone
Oxford 2754
ALL KINDS OF PAPER AND TWINE

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE
2020 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31

Separate rooms 75c up, pianos 75c up, trunks 25c up monthly. Cold storage for rug, etc. Elevator takes team load to room; guaranteed saving 35%. Teamsters furnished at lowest rates; estimates free.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and pins. No wire, bone or wood. No heat. No pain. Only it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c sent by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING—Box 100, Patterburg, MAURITIA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston st., Boston.

LADIES TAILORS
The Dorsane Apparatus
For correctly dressing the human form. Used by ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Saves time, labor. Perfect, satisfactory results. Free demonstration. 575 Lexington, French, German and Yiddish for those in the trade. D. MIKOL, Ladies' Tailor, 126 Mass. ave., Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
FAMILIONS of housekeepers and chefs use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Enriched by pure food chemicals.

ROOMS
BROOKLINE, 1945 Beacon st.—Furnished quarters for a few people are offered; electric lights, continuous hot water, open fireplace; 10 minutes from Park st. subway; references.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN wanted, first-class; salary, commission and expenses to the victor. Call after 4, or address: L. L. WOOD, room 315, 129 Tremont st., Boston.

AMAZON SKIVER, experienced on women's and misses' kid work. Apply to BARTLETT & THIEL, Co., Webster and Eastern, 475 Columbus ave., Boston.

ASSISTANT CUTTER on waists, good steady position for the right party. BOWDOIN MFG. CO., 611 Washington st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE DRAFTSMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BLANKETSMITH wanted. NEW ENGLAND BOLT & STEEL CO., Everett, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPESETTER, competent to take charge of accounts, correspondence, etc.; also to teach the above named subjects; good salary, house, board, and laundry; apply by letter, stating qualifications, experience, etc. L. L. WOOD, 129 Tremont st., Boston.

BOY wanted to learn the business of manufacturing; good wages; good references; for advancement to the right party. FOX STEEL TREATMENT CO., 22 Shaw st., Brighton, Mass.

BOY to learn leather business. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOY (Jamaica Plain), 4. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted to learn bookbinding; must have the best of references. AMERICAN TAILORS, 623 Washington st., Boston.

BUT BOYS BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS for table work. Apply at once to J. E. SYMONDS TABLE CO., 100 State st., Boston.

CANDY MAKER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted for rough work. WATSON CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge, Mass.

CEMENTERS, experienced, wanted on rough clothing; plenty of work and good prices. Apply to CLIFTON MFG. CO., 65 Brookline ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CEMENTERS, experienced, wanted on rough clothing; plenty of work and good prices; also people to learn, can make \$15 to \$20 a week when taught. Apply to CLIFTON MFG. CO., 65 Brookline ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHIEF, permanent, \$600. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HOTEL CLERK—Reliable, capable, energetic young man, willing to work, wanted at hotel clerk and general office assistant. Salary \$20-\$25 month and board. CHAS. H. HUBBELL, Whittier's, Hampton, N. H.

KITCHEN MAN. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

KNOWLEDGE LOOM FIXER wanted, experienced, no other need apply. DANIELS WOODS MILLS, 70 Central st., Worcester, Mass.

LASTESTER, pullers-over for No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN—Middle-aged, reliable, high school graduate, would like position in office, best of references. **W. E. KENTON**, 225 Northampton St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AGENT—Young woman of experience would like position as agent for something taking her into different cities of the United States. **J. VIOLA KING**, 11 Montague St., Worcester.

AMERICAN WOMAN of experience, with daughter (20), desires a position as caretaker for family wishing to leave their home for the winter, or as a companion in small family where daughter can be with her. **MRS. ESTHER BRADLEY**, General Delivery, Swampscott, Mass.

ART STUDENT wants position for winter, experienced stenographer, typewriter and clerk; would work for board and room or either. **EDMOND F. VAN AMBERG**, 149 Chatham St., East Lynn, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Traveling, adaptable young woman, with literary and clerical ability (and filing and typewriting, on stenography), desires position as assistant or secretary in cultured family. **MRS. JANE TAYLOR**, 40 Berkeley St., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Lady teacher who is to be in charge of the home, sewing, housework, or care of children. Address **MISS E. WILLIAMS**, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Lady of refinement desires to exchange assistance in household duties for home in cultured family. **MRS. JANE TAYLOR**, 40 Berkeley St., Boston.

ATTENDANT desires position. **FANNIE E. WHITE**, East St., East Wareham, Mass.

ATTENDANT would like position as attendant or companion, or position of practical help in household. **MRS. BUNCE**, 1200 Broadway, New York.

ATTENDANT—Companion or housekeeper would like good home, people who need reliable help; best of references. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Protestant woman desires position in institution as attendant, seamstress, experienced. **MRS. E. TIER**, 130 Harvard St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER or clerical work desired by double entry or apartment; capable of taking charge and experienced. **MISS A. P. ALLEN**, 42 Albany St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent and experienced young woman, desires position with reliable firm, full charge of books. **MRS. H. H. THORNTON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Capable of taking charge of a set of books, best of references. **MRS. CARTER**, 41 Alpha Rd., Dorchester.

CARETAKER desires position caring for apartment or office; best references. **MRS. HILDA RANKS**, 81 Roxbury St., Boston.

CARETAKER—Colored woman desires employment caring for apartments; good references. **ELIZABETH SMITH**, 7 Green St., Boston.

CHAMBER MAID or nursery maid desires position. **CARRIE ROGERS**, 55 Salem St., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID (colored), experienced, 12 years' experience, would like position in boarding house or apartment; best references. **MRS. CLAUDE MASON**, 5 Mountfort St., Boston.

CLERK—Middle-aged woman, capable of children, wanted by competent, experienced woman, best of references. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

CLERK—Young lady, thoroughly experienced in office work, would like permanent position with reliable firm, full charge of books. **MRS. E. H. THORNTON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

CLERK—North American woman, high school graduate, would like office work with light bookkeeping. **MISS ANNIE MORRAN**, 22 Broadway St., Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATE A. B. '08, A. M. '11, desires position as teacher, tutor, or companion; references exchanged; any location satisfactory. **HELEN D. RUMBLE**, 15 Miller St., Quincy, Mass.

COMPANION—Lady desires position as companion, chambermaid or nursery maid; references given and required. **MRS. E. WADSWORTH**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

COMPANION—Trained attendant, experienced traveler, good packer, accustomed to managing household, desires position as companion or housekeeper in private family. **MRS. E. WADSWORTH**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

COOK—Reliable colored girl desires position as cook, good references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 570 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Swedish, thoroughly capable, experienced in managing large household, cooking, cleaning, and general work. **MRS. SHEA EMP. OFFICE**, 31 Fayette St., Boston.

COOK wanted 10 Cambridge, 3 adults, 30 weeks; good plain cooking; experience; refs. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

COOK—Capable girl desires position as cook in home or institution; best of references. **MRS. M. J. HAYES**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

COOK—Competent, desires accommodating by day or night. **MRS. N. J. HAYES**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

CULTURED WOMAN, North German, experienced in traveling, companion, waiter, garter and traveling companion, would like position; references. **OLGA MULLER**, "Crestholm," Cambridge, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted by capable and neat white Protestant woman; in town or out; good references. **MISS MADSEN**, 37 E. Newton St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, shirt-waists, one-piece dresses and alterations, desires employment. **MRS. ROBERT HOLLINS**, 35 St. Germain St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced cutter and sewer desires employment. **MISS C. DICK**, 20 Greenleaf St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable girl desires position as housekeeper or general work. **MRS. MARGARET CANTILL**, 570 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Colored girl desires position, reference. **LENA RIPLEY**, 10 Parnell St., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted in the city, by the day. **MRS. MARGARET CANTILL**, 570 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment as domestic, day or night, or laundry to take home. **MATTIE JACKSON**, 35 Dunster St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman, reliable and experienced, would like two days week in private home, sweeping, dusting and general work. **PROTESTANT** reference. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

HOTEL WORK—Man and wife, head waiter, steward, etc., would like position in hotel, city or out; references. **F. MURRAY**, 20 Greenleaf St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, experienced woman, good pianist, desires position; full charge of reduced home; would go West. Chicago or vicinity. **MRS. AMELIA WEBER**, Arlington Center P. O., Arlington, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, middle-aged lady desires position as housekeeper in home where one servant is kept. **ELLA BUCKAN**, 80 Appleton St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish girl, good references, would like position as housekeeper in small family in suburbs. **ELLA BUCKAN**, 80 Appleton St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable young woman would like the position of working housekeeper in small family; good references. **S. E. McCracken**, 66 Clarendon St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant, middle-aged woman, with girl 13 years old, would like position in small family or with elderly couple; experienced; references. **MRS. KATE BROWN**, 142 Lynde St., Melrose, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant position wanted by a reliable woman in a small family; can furnish good reference. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 570 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, Protestant, experienced in family of 2 adults; new house with every modern convenience; splendid opportunity for capable worker who is more interested in the comforts of good modern home than in money. **MRS. E. J. SHIELDS**, 504 W. Superior St., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted—Young woman of intelligence, capable of general housework with housework; good wages for conscientious worker; other help employed. **MRS. EDWARD H. JACOB**, 100 W. Superior St., Chicago.

MAKER AND FOUR APRENTICES wanted by millinery shop; experienced; qualified to earn good wages after six months. **APRIL MACQUE HAN**, 231 West 10th St., New York.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wishes position with party going to Europe; city reference; experienced traveler. **HANSIE N. VON GREVE**, 31 Manhattan Ave., New York.

SINGER wanted for amateur chorus; academy of music; good references; position only to G. VALDEMAR OLSEN, 671 N. 52d St., Philadelphia.

WITNESS—Wanted, 106 months; mention age, weight, height, references. **CHAL. PONTIE**, Atlantic City, N. J.

APRENTICE—Young man (23) would like to work as apprentice with an electrical engineer. **H. BLACKMAN**, care Hughes, 132 W. 12th St., New York.

BUTLER-PORTER—Colored man desires position either capacity. **DANIEL D. DAVIS**, 15 W. 7th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Colored man, wants position; can give references; does own repairing; temperate, reliable. **CLARENCE STILL**, 100 W. 12th St., New York.

COUNTRY WORK wanted—Man, married, wants employment in the country where he can have cottage for family; generally useful man, in one place 12 years. **GEO. H. MORRISON**, 72 Prince St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, understanding thoroughly all machinery in use on same, first-class milk, butter maker, first-class references. **MILLS HOTEL**, 100 W. 12th St., New York.

GRADUATE, newspaper worker, seeks position publicity advertising work; strictly temperate, unassuming, reliable. **CHAPIN SMITH**, 21 York St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTEL MAN—Position wanted by an experienced hotel man, capable of doing all work in hotel; good references. **ROBERT TATE**, 501 West 14th St., New York.

JANITOR—Wanted, 106 months; mention age, weight, height, references. **CHAL. PONTIE**, Atlantic City, N. J.

MAN AND WIFE desire position to take charge of apartment house, institutional work or any position of a similar nature; unquestionable references. **J. B. TAYLOR**, 100 W. 12th St., New York.

MAN, middle-aged, educated, wishes employment; a good writer and correspondent; willing to do light work; salary moderate. **LEWIS F. HAYES**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER, first-class practical mechanic, desires employment; location no object. **DANIEL D. DAVIS**, 15 W. 7th St., New York.

SALESMAN—Young married man, three years' experience in selling; good references. **WILLIAM W. WATSON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

SILVER POLISHER desires position or will do painting or any work around house. **JOE STYLER**, 120 Union St., Boston.

WORK AT ANYTHING by a handy colored boy (16); willing and trustworthy. **WILLIAM SMITH**, 255 30th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Young woman wishes position to care for young child, or do light housework; good references. **MRS. PATIENCE FOX**, care Blake, 314 13th St., New York.

ATTENDANT—Young woman desires position to care for child in reduced home; country preferred; distance no objection. **MRS. BISHOP**, 294 W. 108th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper, night typewriter; in New York or New Jersey. **MRS. MARY H. CARLTON**, Box 17, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman desires position as companion with elderly lady; salary not a chief consideration; best references. **WILLIAM W. WATSON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

COMPANION—Position wanted by an educated, highly connected young woman, companion or manager of home and children; very capable; highest references. **MRS. T. BROOKS**, 33 Cottage St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER—Young colored dressmaker desires position in New York city; school; highest references. **LOUISE WILLIAMS**, 174 11th St., N. W., Washington.

DRESSMAKER would like employment by the day or week at seaside resort; from New York; references. **LUCEY LEVAND OLDS**, Stanley Pl., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, reliable, desires position as companion with elderly lady; salary not a chief consideration; best references. **WILLIAM W. WATSON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position in small family; salary not a chief consideration; best references. **WILLIAM W. WATSON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK (colored woman); day's work; good cleaner; has laundry; references. **JOHN SMITH**, 255 30th St., New York.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; open air drying; satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. J. H. PENCE**, 132 W. 10th St., New York.

MAID—Neat and reliable colored girl wishes general housework; very small family; salary not a chief consideration; best references. **WILLIAM W. WATSON**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position wanted as mother's helper in a refined family; reference given. **MRS. M. H. MCCORD**, 50 W. 12th St., New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Lady past 60 desires home in refined family; good references; would act as mother's helper for mental rejuvenation. **ANNIE LIND**, 100 W. 12th St., New York.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER desires employment doing children's sewing, general dressmaking or business correspondence. **MRS. H. H. HAYES**, 102 Fletcher St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SINGERS wanted for amateur chorus; academy of music; good references; position only to G. VALDEMAR OLSEN, 671 N. 52d St., Philadelphia.

TEACHER—Wanted, Protestant, experienced college man as instructor in manual training for boys school near Boston; excellent opportunity for young man interested in educational work; apply by letter only. **MR. DAVIS**, 35 Westland Ave., Suite 45, Boston.

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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BAND INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted, first class, especially bell makers and engravers. **FRANK HOLTON & CO.**, 1033-44 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER MAKER wanted on well-equipped dairy farm, 240 acres fenced, large barn, modern implements and tools. **M. LAPIAM**, 6028 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CABINETS—MAKERS—Wanted, several cabinet makers and good wood working machine men. **WILMARTH SHOW CASE CO.**, 1033-44 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COOK—Wanted, in about a month, a good meat cook for hotel in country town, located in northern Iowa; correspondence solicited. **BRAD HOPKINS**, Clark St., Forest City, Ia.

DENTIST wanted, licensed in Indiana, to take to country, and to set up office; must be good operator and contractor. **EDWARD REISS**, D. B. S. 5124 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FIRPLACE GANG—Experienced furnace helper and furnace fireman; for malleable works, or of city water works. **See J. T. SHIELDS**, 504 W. Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FIRST-CLASS—Good, temperate job and day man, for well-equipped power plant, 315-318; permanent. **NORTHERN NEWS**, Superior, Minn.

TEACHER—Wanted, Protestant, experienced college man as instructor in manual training for boys school near Boston; excellent opportunity for young

Stock Market Closes Steady Following Another Decline

BEARS ATTACK: THE STOCK MARKET WITH INCREASED VIGOR

Trading Is Active With Union Pacific Leading the Decline and Business Is of Large Volume

LOCALS IRREGULAR

Encouraged by recent successes the bears made another vigorous attack upon the securities markets this morning. Although conditions abroad were improved the labor trouble in England is not regarded as finally disposed of and this had an unsettling influence market-wise. Other bearish factors were brought into play and made the most of to depress prices.

The general trend of the market has been downward for some time past and the improvement noted last week is regarded by many as merely a temporary halt that is usually following a sharp decline such as stocks have experienced. The bears made Union Pacific again their principal point of attack and during the first few minutes the loss in the stock amounted to more than 2 points, compared with Saturday's closing price. All of the other active issues showed heavy declines. Trading was rather heavy.

Arizona Commercial reached a new low level for the movement on the local exchange. The bonds also were weaker. Price movements were generally irregular. Stocks continued downward during most of the forenoon and toward midday rallied moderately. Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 172 1/2 and declined to 169 1/2 before rallying. Southern Pacific opened off 1/2 at 114 1/2 and sold off under 113. Reading was off 1/2 at the opening at 145 1/2 and declined under 144. St. Paul was off 1/2 at the opening at 115 1/2 and declined under 114 before midday.

Steel opened a point at 72 1/2 and dropped nearly a point before rallying. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/2 at 23 1/2 and declined 2 points before rallying. Losses of a point to two points or more were sustained by Lehigh Valley, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Consolidated Gas and American Beet Sugar. Texas Company opened unchanged at 96, went to 97 and then declined 3 points.

Arizona Commercial on the local exchange opened off 1/2 at 4 1/2 and declined to 3 1/2 before midday. The bonds, after opening unchanged at 50 declined to 41. North Pacific opened off 1/2 at 25 1/2, rose to 26 and then declined under 25. Superior opened up 1/2 at 25 and declined a point.

Stocks again turned weak in the afternoon. Before 2 o'clock new low prices for the day were established by many issues. Harvesters sold down almost 3 points.

Arizona Commercial bonds declined to 36 on the local exchange before the beginning of the last hour. Lake Copper opened 1/2 higher at 27 1/2 and declined to 26.

LONDON—Irregular weakness marked the close in the securities market today. Home rails reacted on refusal of provincial labor centers to accept the strike compromise settlement. Americans were unfavorably affected on the curb by the action of the New York market and Canadian Pacific was sympathetically depressed.

Foreigners and mines fell off heavy. De Beers off 1/2 net at 16 1/2. Rio Tinto off 1/2 at 66 1/2.

Continental Bourses closed irregular.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market is quiet: Rubber 2 1/2 @ 25, Manhattan Transit 115-106 1/2, Standard Oil 59 1/2 @ 60, Houston Oil 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2, pfd 70 1/2, Braden 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Inspiration 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2, Nipissing 8 @ 8 1/2, La Rose 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2, Kerr Lake 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Greene-Cannan 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, British Col 4 @ 4 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; light variable winds, becoming southwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in west portion.

A well defined disturbance central this morning over Minnesota is producing cloudy and showery weather in the upper Mississippi valley and the western portion of the lake region. Another disturbance over the eastern Florida is producing heavy rain on the east gulf and Atlantic coasts. The greatest amount of rainfall reported was 3.58 inches at Wilmington, N. C. Temperatures of 90 degrees or above were reported from Texas northward to South Dakota. The highest was 101 degrees at Oklahoma, Okla. Moderate temperatures continue in other sections. Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather and not much temperature and increasing cloudiness in the afternoon.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
3 a. m. 64 1/2 p. m. 79
12 noon 68 1/2 9:34 a. m. 9:33 p. m.
Average temperature yesterday, 67-72.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 70 Albany 75
Nantucket 72 Pittsburgh 70
New York 70 Chicago 72
Washington 78 Des Moines 86
Jacksonville 86 Denver 86
Montreal 72 San Diego 74
San Francisco 70 Portland, Me. 74

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 4:58 High water, 9:34 a. m. 9:33 p. m.
Length of day, 13:35

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	20	20
Amalgamated	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Ar Chemical	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Am Beet Sugar	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Bk of N. Y.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Can pf.	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	84
Am Car Foundry	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Ice	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Loco	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Mail	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Malt	40	40	40	40
Am Steel Foundry	72	72 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Sugar	35	35	35	35
Am T & T	116	116	116	116
Am Woolen	134 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Writing P. pf.	28	28	28	28
Am Woolen pf.	80	80	80	80
Anaconda	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalca	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalca pf.	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
At Coast Line	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123
Balt & Ohio	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Beth Steel	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Brooklyn Transit	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brins & C. Co.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Canadian Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Central Leather	25	25	25	25
Chas & Ohio	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Chi & Gt West	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chino	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Col Fuel	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Col Southern	50	50	50	50
Com Gas	137 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Corn Products	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Denver	25	25	25	25
Erie	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Gen Electric	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Goldfield Con.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	126	126	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore.	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Harvester	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Illinois Central	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140
Inter-Met.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Inter-Met. pf.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int. Marine	15	15	15	15
Int. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int. Paper pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Iowa Central	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Iowa Central pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kan City & Co.	31	31	30	30
Kan & Tex.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Laclede Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Lehigh Valley	165 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
L. & N.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
M. & St. L. pf.	50	50	50	50
Miami	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
N. Y. Air Brake	67	67	66	66
N. Y. Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
N. Y. N. H. & H.	134	134	134	134
Nat. Securit.	134	134	134	134
Nat. Lead	50 1/2	51	51	51
Nevada Cons. Cop.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Norfolk & Western	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Northern	71	71	71	71
Northern Pacific	121	121	118 1/2	119
Northwestern	142	142	141 1/2	141 1/2
Ontario & Western	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29
Pacific T. & T.	40	40	40	40
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121
Peoples Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	85	85	85	85
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.	31	31	31	31
Ray Cons. Copper	15	15	15	15
Reading	145 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pf.	51	51	49 1/2	49 1/2
Ry & St. P.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Southern Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Southern Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
St. L. & S. P.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
St. L. & S. P. pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
St. L. Southwest	68	68	68	68
St. Paul	115 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Tennessee Copper	33	33	33	33
Texas Company	96	96	96	96
Vacuum Oil	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Vacuum Oil pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6
United Dry Goods	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific	172 1/2	172 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. Steel	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Piles	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	116	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Va-Car Chemical	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Wabash	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wabash pf.	30	30	30	30
Western Union	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Western Union pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse	66	66	66	66

BESTER REPORTS CONCERNING THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Business Is of Larger Volume Than for Several Weeks Past—Improvement Continues in General Trade

WHOLESALE PRICES

A somewhat better tone is noted in reports concerning the lumber trade. The volume of business is larger than for some weeks past although business is not what might be considered active. The improvement is in keeping with the moderate expansion that has taken place in general trade.

There is some talk of higher prices but the demand for building materials has not increased to such an extent as to make much of a change in this respect. Quotations below are those of wholesalemen in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames 9-inch and under, \$23.50; do. 10 and 12-inch, \$25.50; Random 2x3, 2x4, \$19.50; 2x6, 2x8, \$21.00; 2x10, \$22.50; 2x12, \$24.00; 2x14, \$25.50; 2x16, \$27.00; 2x18, \$28.50; 2x20, \$30.00; 2x22, \$31.50; 2x24, \$33.00; 2x26, \$34.50; 2x28, \$36.00; 2x30, \$37.50; 2x32, \$39.00; 2x34, \$40.50; 2x36, \$42.00; 2x38, \$43.50; 2x40, \$45.00; 2x42, \$46.50; 2x44, \$48.00; 2x46, \$49.50; 2x48, \$51.00; 2x50, \$52.50; 2x52, \$54.00; 2x54, \$55.50; 2x56, \$57.00; 2x58, \$58.50; 2x60, \$60.00; 2x62, \$61.50; 2x64, \$63.00; 2x66, \$64.50; 2x68, \$66.00; 2x70, \$67.50; 2x72, \$69.00; 2x74, \$70.50; 2x76, \$72.00; 2x78, \$73.50; 2x80, \$75.00; 2x82, \$76.50; 2x84, \$78.00; 2x86, \$79.50; 2x88, \$81.00; 2x90, \$82.50; 2x92, \$84.00; 2x94, \$85.50; 2x96, \$87.00; 2x98, \$88.50; 2x100, \$90.00; 2x102, \$91.50; 2x104, \$93.00; 2x106, \$94.50; 2x108, \$96.00; 2x110, \$97.50; 2x112, \$99.00; 2x114, \$100.50; 2x116, \$102.00; 2x118, \$103.50; 2x120, \$105.00; 2x122, \$106.50; 2x124, \$108.00; 2x126, \$109.50; 2x128, \$111.00; 2x130, \$112.50; 2x132, \$114.00; 2x134, \$115.50; 2x136, \$117.00; 2x138, \$118.50; 2x140, \$120.00; 2x142, \$121.50; 2x144, \$123.00; 2x146, \$124.50; 2x148, \$126.00; 2x150, \$127.50; 2x152, \$129.00; 2x154, \$130.50; 2x156, \$132.00; 2x158, \$133.50; 2x160, \$135.00; 2x162, \$136.50; 2x164, \$138.00; 2x166, \$139.50; 2x168, \$141.00; 2x170, \$142.50; 2x172, \$144.00; 2x174, \$145.50; 2x176, \$147.00; 2x178, \$148.50; 2x180, \$150.00; 2x182, \$151.50; 2x184, \$153.00; 2x186, \$154.50; 2x188, \$156.00; 2x190, \$157.50; 2x192, \$159.00; 2x194, \$160.50; 2x196, \$162.00; 2x198, \$163.50; 2x200, \$165.00; 2x202, \$166.50; 2x204, \$168.00; 2x206, \$169.50; 2x208, \$171.00; 2x210, \$172.50; 2x212, \$174.00; 2x214, \$175.50; 2x216, \$177.00; 2x218, \$178.50; 2x220, \$180.00; 2x222, \$181.50; 2x224, \$183.00; 2x226, \$184.50; 2x228, \$186.00; 2x230, \$187.50; 2x232, \$189.00; 2x234, \$190.50; 2x236, \$192.00; 2x238, \$193.50; 2x240, \$195.00; 2x242, \$196.50; 2x244, \$198.00; 2x246, \$199.50; 2x248, \$201.00; 2x250, \$202.50; 2x252, \$204.00; 2x254, \$205.50; 2x256, \$207.00; 2x258, \$208.50; 2x260, \$210.00; 2x262, \$211.50; 2x264, \$213.00; 2x266, \$214.50; 2x268, \$216.00; 2x270, \$217.50; 2x272, \$219.00; 2x274, \$220.50; 2x276, \$222.00; 2x278, \$223.50; 2x280, \$225.00; 2x282, \$226.50; 2x284, \$228.00; 2x286, \$229.50; 2x288, \$231.00; 2x290, \$232.50; 2x292, \$234.00; 2x294, \$235.50; 2x296, \$237.00; 2x298, \$238.50; 2x300, \$240.00; 2x302, \$241.50; 2x304, \$243.00; 2x306, \$244.50; 2x308, \$246.00; 2x310, \$247.50; 2x312, \$249.00; 2x314, \$250.50; 2x316, \$252.00; 2x318, \$253.50; 2x320, \$255.00; 2x322, \$256.50; 2x324, \$258.00; 2x326, \$259.50; 2x328, \$261.00; 2x330, \$262.50; 2x332, \$264.00; 2x334, \$265.50; 2x336, \$267.00; 2x338, \$268.50; 2x340, \$270.00; 2x342, \$271.50; 2x344, \$273.00; 2x346, \$274.50; 2x348, \$276.00; 2x350, \$277.50; 2x352, \$279.00; 2x354, \$280.50; 2x356, \$282.00; 2x358, \$283.50; 2x360, \$285.00; 2x362, \$286.50; 2x364, \$288.00; 2x366, \$289.50; 2x368, \$291.00; 2x370, \$292.50; 2x372, \$294.00; 2x374, \$295.50; 2x376, \$297.00; 2x378, \$298.50; 2x380, \$300.00; 2x382, \$301.50; 2x384, \$303.00; 2x386, \$304.50; 2x388, \$306.00; 2x390, \$307.50; 2x392, \$309.00; 2x394, \$310.50; 2x396, \$312.00; 2x398, \$313.50; 2x400, \$315.00; 2x402, \$316.50; 2x404, \$318.00; 2x406, \$319.50; 2x408, \$321.00; 2x410, \$322.50; 2x412, \$324.00; 2x414, \$325.50; 2x416, \$327.00; 2x418, \$328.50; 2x420, \$330.00; 2x422, \$331.50; 2x424, \$333.00; 2x426, \$334.50; 2x428, \$336.00; 2x430, \$337.50; 2x432, \$339.00; 2x434, \$340.50; 2x436, \$342.00; 2x438, \$343.50; 2x440, \$345.00; 2x442, \$346.50; 2x444, \$348.00; 2x446, \$349.50; 2x448, \$351.00; 2x450, \$352.50; 2x452, \$354.00; 2x454, \$355.50; 2x456, \$357.00; 2x458, \$358.50; 2x460, \$360.00; 2x462, \$361.50; 2x464, \$363.00; 2x466, \$364.50

Market Report Produce Quotations Shipping

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IS ADOPTED FOR DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Expansion of Pacific Gas & Electric Company's Business Since Organization of Corporation

MILLIONS EXPENDED

The recent announcement that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company had decided upon a very comprehensive plan of new power development on the Pacific coast has directed fresh attention to affairs of that corporation. It is well known that the property has enjoyed substantial growth in revenues for a number of years past, but the announcement mentioned above was somewhat of a surprise, as it was not generally realized that demands on the company for power were so urgent as to require increased facilities of the proportion referred to.

It is obvious that the expenditure of \$10,000,000 will place the property in good condition to meet the demands for power in the territory served and in the contiguous country for a long time to come. The addition of 71,000 hydro-electric horsepower will result in very largely increased revenues for the company. It is confidently expected, however, that there will be a ready market for this additional product, as the territory surrounding the company's power stations is growing very rapidly.

As soon as this additional power is developed the company will have a total capacity of 260,000 horsepower, including steam plants of over 90,000 horsepower. At present the company serves 33,000 square miles in central California and has about 1000 miles of high transmission lines. This mileage will be greatly increased when the additional horsepower is available for the market.

Since 1906 gross revenues of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have expanded at the rate of over \$1,000,000 per annum, the total increase in gross for the 1910 fiscal year, as compared with 1909, having been \$5,282,065. Net revenues for the same six years increased a little less than \$1,500,000, while the balance available for common stock dividends rose during the same time nearly \$1,000,000.

In the appended table will be noted the company's gross and net revenues, preferred dividends paid and surplus available for the common stock for each of the last five fiscal periods:

Gross	Net	Div.	Surplus
1910	\$14,229,228	\$5,038,623	\$9,000,000
1909	\$13,690,075	\$4,800,925	\$8,000,000
1908	\$12,715,746	\$3,806,115	\$6,000,000
1907	\$11,342,140	\$3,115,911	\$5,000,000
1906	\$9,947,162	\$2,424,943	\$4,000,000

The foregoing shows that the property has made rapid strides as regards earnings since its incorporation on Oct. 11, 1905. It is a well-known fact that the far west is developing with much rapidity, and the added railroad facilities from year to year unquestionably act as a stimulus for great activities of development and expansion of this fertile and productive country.

It will be recalled that during the past couple of decades the country referred to has been practically revolutionized from the railroad viewpoint. This condition has brought about a very great demand for power and as a result large amounts of capital have been expended in the development of such projects. In this respect it is stated by those in a position to know that the outlook for power consumption is better today than ever before.

During the past seven years the Pacific Gas & Electric has expended over \$16,450,000 for improvements, betterments and acquisition of new properties. Of this amount over \$5,000,000 was obtained from surplus earnings, against which there has been no increase in bonded debt. The present replacement value of the property is said to be between \$68,000,000 and \$70,000,000, which is nearly double the total outstanding bonded debt.

It is officially stated that the company's operations extend into 24 of the 56 counties of the state of California, which territory contains more than 1,350,000 people, or over 60 per cent of the total population of the entire state. Gas is manufactured at 15 different points and distributed in more than 40 cities and towns.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

An increase of \$248,285 was shown in the reserve excess in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents decreased \$324,715. The statement in detail follows:

Loans	Decrease
Overdrafts	\$222,513.00
Discounts	\$2,706.00
Deposits	\$152,209.00
Due banks	\$1,117.00
E. & S. deposits	\$1,006.00
Reserve agents	\$2,437.00
Exchange clear	\$13,618.00
Due from banks	\$2,316.00
2 1/2 fund	\$300.00
Legal tenders	\$2,093.00
Specie	\$2,432.857
Reserve excess	\$248,285
Exc. with res. agts.	\$324,715

*Increase.
Excess in reserves last year in Boston, \$2,548,714; reserve agents, \$11,657,714.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange trading was quiet. Tin nominal at a recession of 1/2 in the bid. Quotations: Copper, spot 12.15, August to October 12.12 1/2 to 12.30. Tin 45 1/2. Lead 4.45 to 4.60. Spelter 4.05 to 4.15.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two large ocean liners are due to reach port this afternoon, the Leyland liner Winifred and the Red Star liner Marquette. The former vessel, under command of Captain Shepherd, is bringing 140 cabin passengers from Liverpool and was reported by wireless 370 miles east of Boston light at noon Sunday. Captain Shepherd said he would probably dock his vessel at her berth at East Boston at 5 p. m. today. The Marquette, Captain Tribe, has 80 cabin passengers from Antwerp and is expected to dock late this afternoon, as she was reported by wireless 450 miles east of the light at 5 a. m. Sunday.

Bringing a large general cargo, the Danish steamer Texas, Capt. C. Kaas, arrived today from Copenhagen and Christiania, after a favorable passage. She will discharge her cargo at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, most of the freight being paper, wood pulp, skins, etc.

Swordfish was comparatively plentiful at T wharf today, the following vessels being in: Sch Mabel Bryson 70 fish, Rita A Viator 48, Eva & Mildred 45, Massasoit 20, On Time 14, and Hockomock 63. Dealers purchased the fish for 10 cents per pound.

One of the duller Mondays in the fish trade for several months opened at T wharf this morning, with only six groundfishermen in. The arrivals were: Str Spry 52,100 pounds, str Riple 50,000, Josie & Phebe 92,500, Olive F Hutchins 37,800, Mary C Santos 70,000 and the Fannie Belle Atwood 77,000.

Dealers' prices at T wharf today were: Steak cod \$8.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$1.25, haddock \$1.75 to 2.50, pollock \$4, large hake \$3.75 to 4 and medium hake \$2.75.

About 200 barrels of sardine herring were brought to T wharf today by the fleet of Italian motor dories.

According to a wireless received by the navy yard operator from the Wilson line steamer Idaho the top has been broken off Stone Horse buoy No. 5A, off Pollock rip and picked up by that vessel. A boat will probably be despatched today to fix the buoy.

On her way to Glasgow the Allan liner Numidian left her dock in Charlestown, Sunday, with 25 cabin and 25 steerage passengers. She was delayed two days having her high pressure gear repaired.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Texas (Dan.) Kaas, Copenhagen.
Str Esparta (Br.) Glenn, Port Limon, C. R.

Str Ida Cuneo (Nor.) Iversen, Sama, Cuba.
Str Rossano (Br.) Patterson, Louisville, C. B.

Str Halifax (Br.) Ellis, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.

Str Nacoochee, Munson, Savannah.
Str Massachusetts, Snow, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Sailed

Cruiser Washington, Hampton Roads; str Oregon, Nor.; Sama, Cuba; Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; Governor Cobb, do via Portland and Eastport; Melrose, Baltimore; tugs Carlisle, Philadelphia; tow bgs Phoenix, Neshaminy and Tunn Ridge; Valley Forge, do, tow bgs Kimberton, Marion and Burk Ridge; Tanqua, tow bgs Pocopson, Newburyport; Savage, tow bgs No. 18, Portland; Helen Field, New York, tow bgs Albany; Edward Luckenbach, Providence; Neponset, tow bgs Musconetcong, Beverly, and Pocoon, Newburyport; str Prince Arthur (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; Junia, Newport News and Baltimore; Massachusetts, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs Obidene, Port Antonio; Coamo, San Juan; Verona, Port Antonio; Albinga, Kingston, etc.; Consettina Giorgio, Port Antonio; Antilles, New Orleans; Bristol City, Barry via St. Vincent; Balakani, Grangemouth, etc.; Ruth, Porto Rico; Comache, Jacksonville and Charleston; Byron Santos and Rio Janeiro.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 284,929 head, an increase of 35,664 head, but they were 16,248 head less than a year ago. Arrivals of hogs were 8515 head more than the preceding week, but were 2071 head less than last year.

Receipts of cattle fell off 3101 head for the week and decreased 14,944 head from those of last year. Deliveries of sheep were 30,250 head larger than the previous week and 767 head more than last year.

PAYING OFF INDEBTEDNESS

CHICAGO—It is understood that the Streets Western Stable car line will at the time of the annual meeting have paid off \$50,000 of the \$1,000,000 indebtedness at the banks, inherited from the old management.

ILLINOIS CROP REPORT

CHICAGO—Illinois state crop report shows condition of corn Aug. 1 72 per cent of average, or 15 points decline since June 20. Pastures are 45 per cent normal. Livestock is thin. Fruit is abundant, especially apples and peaches.

YIELDS ON THE INDUSTRIALS

NEW YORK—The appended table shows earnings available for common dividends, percentage earned on those issues, the dividend rate and yield at market price for leading industrial stocks:

Stock	Earn. on com. Div. at Div. Yield
Am Beet Sug.	\$1,443,559 10.9 5.75
Am Car & Fy.	2,134,789 7.01 4.75
Am Can & Fy.	1,466,396 6.03 4.75
Am Sugar	1,722,335 3.83 4.75
Am Woolen	656,036 2.23 4.75
Beth Steel	838,052 6.43 4.75
Corn Products	602,011 1.21 4.75
Gen Chem	1,473,241 10.06 6.43
Gen Elec	10,855,092 16.63 8.26
Inter Harvester	1,841,819 14.86 5.43
Inter St Pump	758,030 1.13 4.75
Nat Biscuit	2,874,145 9.86 6.43
Nat Lead	892,471 4.32 4.75
Pr St Car	809,077 6.00 4.75
Rwy Steel Spr.	810,077 6.00 4.75
Repul & S.	672,519 2.47 4.75
St Steel	1,466,396 6.03 4.75
U S Steel	1,466,396 6.03 4.75
U S Steel & L.	1,466,396 6.03 4.75
Va-Caro Chem	809,077 6.00 4.75
Valenta Delam	27,350 3.8 4.75
Westingh E&M	4,571,219 12.34 4.75

Notes—Years ended: a Dec. 31, 1910; b Jan. 31, 1911; c Feb. 28, 1911; d March 31, 1911; e April 30, 1911; f May 31, 1911; g June 30, 1911.

ADMITTED TO LIST

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list \$19,000,000 refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Seaboard Air Line, issued for retirement of outstanding notes and also \$5,295,000 additional bonds of the same issue to be added to list prior to Jan. 1, 1912, on official notice of issuance, making the total amount listed \$24,295,000.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Toscodan, for Rotterdam, Aug. 22

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Aug. 22

Re d'Italia, for Naples and Trieste, Aug. 22

*Argentina, for Naples and Trieste, Aug. 22

*Saxonia, for Gibraltar and Naples, Aug. 22

*Germânia, for Naples and Trieste, Aug. 22

*Aconcagua, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 22

*Baltic, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

*Fennoscandia, for Stockholm, Aug. 22

*La Bretagne, for Havre, Aug. 22

*Caronia, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

*Kronprinz Albert, for Rotterdam, Aug. 22

*Naples, for Genoa, Aug. 22

*Fennoscandia, for Stockholm, Aug. 22

*St. Paul, for Southampton, Aug. 22

*Finland, for Dover and Antwerp, Aug. 22

*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, Aug. 22

*Europa, for London, Aug. 22

*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

*Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, Aug. 22

*Celtic, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

*Gloria, for Copenhagen, Aug. 22

*Española, for Havre, Aug. 22

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, Aug. 22

*Volturno, for Rotterdam, Aug. 22

Sailings from Boston

Idaho, for Hull, Aug. 22

Winifred, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

Zeeland, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

Sailings from Philadelphia

Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, Aug. 22

Montreal, for London, Aug. 22

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

Ausonia, for London, Aug. 22

Teutonic, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

Mount Royal, for London, Aug. 22

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Aug. 22

Sailings from London

Montfort, from Montreal, Aug. 22

Minnetonka, for New York, Aug. 22

Mount Temple, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Sailings from Southampton

Patricia, for New York, Aug. 22

Ascania, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Aug. 22

Oreka, for New York, Aug. 22

Cedric, for New York, Aug. 22

Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Sailings from Montreal

Montfort, from London, Aug. 22

Minnetonka, for New York, Aug. 22

Mount Temple, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Sailings from New York

Patricia, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Ascania, for New York, Aug. 22

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Oreka, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Cedric, for Montreal, Aug. 22

Lake Manitoba, for New York, Aug. 22

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Lake Manitoba, for New York, Aug. 22

BANK BUILDING CHANGES HANDS

PITTSBURGH—Official announcement is made that the First National Bank of Pittsburgh has sold its banking house and site to a syndicate of New York interests for approximately \$3,400,000. This sale takes nearly all the real estate holdings of the bank out of its assets and gives it more available cash. A company called the Fifth Avenue & Wood Street Corporation has been organized by the eastern interests to purchase the bank property and conduct other real estate operations in Pittsburgh. The principal interests in the new corporation are President Horowitz and Vice-President Starrett of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company. The Thompson-Starrett Construction Company has entered into a contract to complete the building, which was originally designed to be a 25-story structure. The building is to be completed and ready for occupancy by July 1, 1912. It will be known as the First National Bank building. Part of the consideration of the deal is that the bank shall retain its present quarters with a lease for 20 years, with the privilege of two renewals at a rental said to be advantageous to the bank.

REORGANIZE ILLINOIS TUNNEL

CHICAGO—Officials of the Illinois Tunnel Company are credited with a statement that development of the automatic telephone has made such progress that the basis for reorganization is now formed.

WESTERN CROP SITUATION IS MUCH BETTER

Corn Is Believed to Have Improved Ten Per Cent Since Latter Part of July—The Larger Acreage

CHICAGO—August rains and other meteorological beneficences have added a few hundred million dollars to the value of crops, especially corn, flax and pasture. Corn condition is 10 per cent better than at end of July, or by more than 250,000,000 bushels. Revived pasturage has stimulated feeding livestock and dairying. It has given a noticeable impetus to general business.

The story of the crops is not fully told by the government's percentage basis, because they never make due allowance for new acreage. Montana, with a bigger area than New England, has probably 2,000,000 acres under most successful cultivation this year and will garner a bumper crop. Crops west of the Missouri are greater than a year ago.

Wheat and cotton are the money crops, and there will be greater exports of both than a year ago. Further depletion of livestock in this country, following the damage to feeding crops, will hold the price of meat up for another year. In the case of herds there is more than an immediate shrinkage of a available supply, and a serious loss of breeding capacity.

August railroad traffic averages about the same as a month ago or a year ago. Otherwise the operating ratio is working downward, the cost of conducting transportation being slightly less than a year ago. Not much further reduction is expected until wages are reduced. How serious the immediate effect will be will depend upon the strong old organizations of the most efficient and most highly paid employees.

Money is fairly easy at 3 1/2 to 5 per cent, with commercial and agricultural demand expanding. Leading dry goods houses report good early fall trade. Iron and steel and coal are at their best for the year to date, but lumber still drags. There is no feature to the bond market except steady absorption of substantial issues.

FINANCING OF THE SEABOARD

The sale of \$1,800,000 equipment notes of the Seaboard Air Line Company will complete for another year that company's financing. In April an issue of \$19,000,000 4 per cent refunding bonds was sold and the proceeds from that sale was the note issue will care for the company's financial requirements for another twelve months.

An executive officer of the company states that Seaboard should handle fully 800,000 bales of cotton this year. Not only, said he, would this and other railroads benefit from the cotton crop itself, but from the general prosperity which it assures.

BOND ISSUE FOR THE ORIENT ROAD

NEW YORK—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient will issue in the near future another block of its 4 per cent 50-year first mortgage bonds. The forthcoming issue will amount to \$4,000,000, and the proceeds will be devoted to the completion of the connection between the company's lines at Alpine and Chihuahua. Presumably bonds will be offered on both sides of the Atlantic.

The last issue of these bonds carried with it a stock bonus and the forthcoming issue will probably be offered at a similar inducement, although the terms will be slightly different from the last.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals
Steamer Esparta, from Port Limon, with 40,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Junia, from Norfolk, with 247 barrels sweet potatoes, 900 bags peanuts, 2400 watermelons, 200 crates cantaloupes.

Steamer Ida Cuneo, from Sama, with about 16,000 stems bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Steamer Martensdyk, from Rotterdam; Texas, from Copenhagen.

Steamer Howard, from Norfolk, with 150 barrels sweet potatoes, 100 crates cantaloupes, 60 crates squash.

The Norfolk steamer due here Tuesday, Aug. 21, has no truck.

Boston Receipts

Apples 503 barrels, berries 837 crates, peaches 14,212 crates, watermelons 3 cars, cantaloupes 12 cars, California oranges 396 boxes, bananas 40,000 stems, California fruit 19 cars, grapes 200 baskets, 1727 carriers, raisins 2000 boxes, peanuts 900 bags, potatoes 20,345 bushels, sweet potatoes 1304 barrels, onions 1310 bushels.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 619 pkgs, last year 689 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from mills, standard spring, wheat patents \$5.50 to 6, clears \$4.20 to 4.70, winter wheat patents \$4.35

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MADAGASCAR MINES
ARE REPORTED RICH
ESPECIALLY IN GOLD

In Lecture by David Levat Before Society in Paris, Precious Stones, Radium, Graphites and Oil Figure

ACTIVITY EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A lecture recently delivered by David Levat, a prominent mining engineer, before the Society of the Union Coloniale on the subject of the mineral riches of the important French colony of Madagascar shows that there is substantial ground for predicting great mining development there in the near future.

M. Levat appears to have thoroughly investigated the mineral resources of the island and gives tabulated data which apparently more than justify the optimistic general statements made by him before the society.

Gold Returns Rich

He first drew attention to the gold discoveries and recalled that it was only five years ago that gold mining received its impetus in Madagascar, a boom following upon the discovering of the Andavakera mines, which are situated in the north of the island and which have produced in five years, over 4000 kilograms, a value, in currency of over \$12,000,000.

Mr. Levat's researches have caused him to come to the conclusion that many other parts of the island are equally rich.

Gold, he says, is found in abundance in the central plateaux and comparatively near the surface. The gold bearing ground averages from 12 to 15 grams per ton, and owing to the abundance of rivers and cascades which are found all through the central plateaux, it is the opinion of this experienced engineer that the cost of working will be exceptionally low.

Radium Discovered

There have recently been discovered there a number of minerals containing radium, and there is now in actual operation a plant put up by M. Max Helsen which is treating radium-bearing minerals in the district of Antsivabe, while another engineer, M. Lacroix, has notified the discovery of the same in important quantities in the district of Analaiva.

The output of graphites is already considerable, and it is found that that of Madagascar equals, even if it is not superior, to that of Ceylon.

Precious stones are also found in substantial quantities and M. Levat regrets that Madagascar is not so fortunate as to have an organization similar to the De Beers of South Africa, which could in like manner develop the great possibilities of this island in its production of diamonds and other precious stones.

Oil Traces Seen

Perhaps the most interesting of all M. Levat's researches is that relating to the presence of petrol. He reports that he himself discovered oil-bearing lands near the village of Ankaramy and that over at least 40 kilometers of this land he found most positive evidence of the presence of oil.

A tabulated schedule dealing with the mineral output and development of the country shows that the progress has been slow hitherto, but there are many reassuring indications of a great future activity which is sure to find encouragement as well as protection from the prudent financial policy of M. Picque, the Governor-General.

PEOPLE'S BANK FOR MOSCOW

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—A "people's bank" will, it is announced, shortly be opened at Moscow, owing to the movement initiated by the government some six years ago having proved so successful. These banks are run by the peasants under the supervision of the government and are a combination of saving and loan banks much appreciated by the people.

"TIME IS COME FOR WORLD
TO WATCH IRELAND GROW"

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST—A permanent exhibition of Irish manufactures has been given to Belfast. Organized by the Irish Industrial Development Association it is housed in a fine building and stands in the very center of the city. Its aim is to interest the townspeople and visitors in the Irish industrial movement and to aid in giving an impetus to this movement. Lectures will be given during the winter and special exhibitions will be held from time to time.

Mr. Gill, the secretary of the department for agriculture, in the course of a most interesting address said that Ireland should no longer be depicted in tears as a figure of sorrow and failure, but as a creature of strength and beauty.

PRACTICAL TRAINING
IN SADDLE ENJOYED
BY SOLDIER-CITIZENS

Fortnight of Drill and of Discipline Cheerfully Undergone by Men of All Classes for Their Land

HORSES, TOO, VARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—By midsummer as a rule most of the English yeomanry regiments have finished their annual course of training under canvas. How much those two weeks of military discipline, drill, and real useful work mean to those citizen soldiers can only be properly understood by seeing them day after day.

Practical training is of course the main object looked to nowadays where soldiering is concerned, and the time when handsome uniforms, gold lace and plumes, much show and little work, were the order of the day, has long since vanished. Yet the past has much to tell us about this yeomanry that is interesting.

Term Goes Far Back

As a matter of fact it is just such another institution as the old militia, the history of which takes the reader right away back to the Saxon period when it was known as the "fyrd," to the "train bands" that marched from London under Lord Essex to raise the siege of Gloucester in the days of the great rebellion, to the militia that formed some of those firm and solid squares at Waterloo, and today is merged in the new territorial army. The term "yeoman," indeed, was equally applicable to those stout British archers that drew the long bow so effectively and sent their goose wing shafts whistling so skillfully through the air at Poitiers and Agincourt.

What makes a cavalry camp so particularly interesting to strangers are the horse lines, generally situated between the rows of snow-white tents. Almost first among the lessons these yeomen have to learn, if they have not learnt it already, is that horsemanship and horsemastership are things that go hand in hand. They learn that the ideal horseman is not the fine rider only; he is and must be a good horsemaster as well. He must groom, water, feed and saddle his mount to a nicety. He studies his horse, treats him intelligently, not as a mere machine, and obtains in consequence intelligent results.

All Callings Come

In these camps are to be found men of all callings, the business man, the lawyer, the farmer, the artist perhaps, the university student, the tradesman and the manufacturer; men from the great and busy towns and men that come from the quiet of the country homesteads; they are all of them civilians for the remaining 50 weeks in the year, but for these 14 days or thereabouts voluntarily they become citizens under arms.

As for the horses, like the men, they represent any number of callings among horses. Here may be seen the useful trap horse, that goes equally well in harness or the saddle, the hunter, the polo pony even, and the farmer's cob, the latter being especially suitable for this particular purpose.

On a given day, at a certain rendezvous, each yeoman joins his troop, the troop joins the squadron and the four squadrons composing the regiment go clattering into camp. The horses are soon groomed and picketed in the lines, the men are in their tents and the two weeks' training has commenced. Each day has its own particular course of drill, rifle practice, reconnoitering, maneuvering and so forth allotted to it. At 5 o'clock in the morning the bugles sound reveille and more or less throughout the day the camp and the surrounding country are the scene of constant activity.

Not a day but has its special lesson for man and horse, and at the end of the time, when the tents are struck and the wagons roll out of camp and away down the high road loaded with baggage the yeomen return home to their accustomed occupations, having learned a good deal, seen a good deal and spent a pleasant fortnight in the saddle.

YEOMANRY OF ENGLAND
ARE CITIZEN SOLDIERS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Horses in camp of English yeomanry regiment picketed round heap of hay

CHOICE OF CAPTAIN STOKES
BY PERSIA ROUSES RUSSIA

Former British Military Attache at Teheran Is Not Favored as Head of Gendarmerie and It Is Believed That Great Britain Agrees With Protest

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The appointment of Captain Stokes to organize the Persian gendarmerie, to which reference has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor, has met with disapproval in Russia.

Captain Stokes was formerly military attaché at Teheran, which post he resigned in order that he might accept the appointment offered him by the Persian government and, in order to compensate him for the pension he was sacrificing by resigning his commission in the Indian army, a grant was voted him by the Majlis.

It is understood that the acceptance of this post by Captain Stokes does not meet with the approval of the British government. Having resigned his commission in the Indian army, Captain Stokes in a sense, is no longer under the authority of either the British or the Indian government, although it is understood that a request has been forwarded from London, asking him to resign his position.

In St. Petersburg it is considered that the employment of Captain Stokes by

the Persian government will tend to cause friction between Russia and Great Britain. As has already been pointed out, protests have been forwarded by Russia to Teheran, but no protest has as yet been forwarded to London. This is in all probability due to the fact that the authorities in St. Petersburg were given to understand some time ago that the appointment of Captain Stokes did not meet with the approval of the British government.

As a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times points out, the Novoe Vremya states "that if it is the intention of the English government to treat the agreement of 1907 seriously, it cannot permit a former military attaché to resign his commission in order to take part in a political conflict waged beyond the sphere of British influence. Nor can it agree to his assuming command of the treasury police, who are to extend their operations over Persia, including the northern zone."

The Novoe Vremya points out in conclusion that the Stokes incident may result in certain modifications of the agreement "equally harmful to both countries."

SIR T. B. ROBINSON
OF QUEENSLAND
GIVES ADDRESS

Engineering Students Are Encouraged to Be Alert in Order to Win Success in Practical Work of Life

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir T. B. Robinson of Queensland presented the certificates obtained by the students of the Crystal Palace school of practical engineering.

In the course of his address Sir T. B. Robinson encouraged those who had not been successful, reminding his hearers that many who were not able to excel in examinations might do first class practical work. As an instance of this he referred to Campbell, who engineered the tunnel beneath the south tower of the palace. Campbell had, he said, never passed an examination in his life.

With regard to the oil engine which had given us the motor car and the ability to fly, it was, he maintained, still in its infancy. Referring to fields for research and experiment, these, he said, should also be made with the appliances used by the common workman, and he pointed out that in America the most scientific experiments were being made as to the proper length of the handle of a spade and the height at which the bricks should be placed ready for the bricklayer's hand.

Sir T. B. Robinson stated also that once when he was visiting Krupp's works he had noticed that there was no potometer in the restaurant used by the workmen, with the result that he was able to introduce one, such as is used in Australia. It was important that students should keep their eyes open in order to be successful.

FRENCH REVENUE
SHOWING EXCESS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—According to the returns for July recently published, the revenue shows an excess of £2,333,181 (\$11,065,905) over the budget estimate and £2,765,572 (\$13,827,800) in excess of the returns for July, 1910. There is an increase of £1,117,407 in the total returns for the first seven months of the current year over the budget estimate and an excess of £13,475,568 over the returns for the corresponding period of last year.

AEROPLANE IS EYES
OF SCOUT SQUADRON,
SAYS M. BEAUMONT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—M. Beaumont, or Lieutenant Conneau, well known as the winner of the great race round Great Britain, has recently expressed his opinion as to the value of the aeroplane from a naval point of view.

In a letter written to the Temps he maintains that the time has come when a practical start should be made, and that a naval school of aviation should be opened at some suitable spot on the French coast. He considers also that a cruiser should always be in attendance, in order that experiments might be carried out with her assistance.

Lieutenant Conneau has apparently divided aeroplanes into two classes, namely "coastal aeroplanes" and "aeroplanes of the high seas." Coastal aeroplanes could do more, he maintains, by flying some 50 kilometers out to sea, at a considerable altitude, than could be accomplished by several cruisers or destroyers in ascertaining and reporting the approach of vessels, added to which the coastal aeroplanes would be able to locate submarines or mines, should any have been placed in the neighborhood of the harbor.

Lieutenant Conneau considers that the aeroplane cannot be really considered at present moment to be more than a "gigantic aerial periscope" and, in referring to the aeroplanes of the high seas, he maintains that they should be used in connection with a swift cruiser, from the decks of which they will be able to rise, and so be enabled to make observations and report to the parent ship.

The aeroplane, Lieutenant Conneau points out, cannot act independently of its escort, since it is quite impossible to carry out even slight repairs without landing, even when the aeroplane is so designed as to float perfectly. The information obtained by aeroplane would be transmitted to the main squadron by wireless telegraphy, the aeroplane being, he declares, the indispensable auxiliary of wireless telegraphy; it is the eye of the scout squadron, he says, and wireless telegraphy is the voice.

AUSTRALIANS LOVE
DICKENS AND HE HAS
AIDED DEMOCRACY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It has been asked whether Dickens has had an important influence on Australian democracy, its founders and its fruits? The question has been answered at a meeting of the Dickens Fellowship in Melbourne and a number of well known Australian politicians have affirmed their indebtedness to the novelist's writings.

W. M. Hughes, M. P., who is acting prime minister of the commonwealth, and one of the ablest men in the federal Labor party, writes: "Australia, no doubt, was leavened largely by men who knew and loved Dickens, men who imbibed his hatred of shams and humbugs of all sorts, and who wanted freer and better conditions, who wanted to help the poor and to have some other place to look to than the workhouse. Dickens in this way did more than a little toward making Australian democracy what it is."

This opinion is also shared by Mr. Deakin, the leader of the federal Liberal party, and Senator Barker.

A paper which deals with the sale of Dickens' works in Australia, says: "He sells steadily, continuously and permanently; and he sells among the native-born Australians quite as much as among the immigrant Englishmen. No edition of Burns or Scott can approach the hold that, for instance, the Lloyd's or Everyman's Library editions of Dickens have on Australian readers."

The Dickens Fellowship movement has a very firm footing throughout the commonwealth.

BOARD OF TRADE
MAY DEAL WITH
COAST EROSION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The prime minister, in a printed reply to a question, stated that the recommendations of the royal commission on coast erosion and afforestation, to the effect that the Board of Trade should be made the central sea defense authority and given powers to supervise and create new authorities concerned with coast protection, were receiving the careful attention of the various government departments concerned.

At present the Board of Trade was not in a position to consider the promotion of a bill to give effect to the recommendations. The chancellor of the exchequer was also unable to say whether the year's budget would allow of assistance being given out of the imperial taxes toward protecting the shores of England from the ravages of the sea.

APPEAL TO BRITAIN
AGAINST RUSSIA IS
MADE BY PERSIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An urgent appeal has been forwarded to the British Parliament by the Endjumi Sedayi, or Persian Liberal committee in Constantinople. The attention of the British Parliament is called to the doings of the Russian government in Persia, and an appeal is made to the civilized nations to put an end to the acts of despotism committed by Russia in Persia.

It is pointed out that for over two years Persian towns have been occupied by Russian troops on the pretext of protecting foreigners, who have in reality never been exposed to any danger at all. It is further pointed out that in spite of the undertaking of the Russian government to withdraw the Russian troops as soon as the country had quieted down, disturbances are created so as to give an excuse for the continued occupation of the country.

Reference is also made to the fact that Rahim Khan has returned from Russia to pillage the province of Erdebil, and it is also maintained that in spite of the promise of Russia to keep careful watch over the former Shah, Muhammad Ali, with the object of preventing him from conspiring against the government, he was given facilities for reentering Persia, preceded by arms and ammunition.

It is also pointed out that armed Russian troops released Raschid-ul-Mulk, who had been arrested for treachery, subsequently protecting him in the Russian legation. The Russian instructors of Russian cavalry brigades were also forbidden to deliver the necessary arms and munitions required by the government for the expedition against the former Shah.

The appeal finally sets forth that Russia has declared that she will not permit any Persian town, including Teheran itself, to interfere with the entry of Muhammad Ali and his Turcomans. The document states also that the Persian nation is not expecting material aid so much from Europe as "practical sympathy and moral support" against the action of Russia.

PRUSSIA NOW TRYING
OIL FUEL IN ENGINE
ON STATE RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The report that an internal combustion engine is now being used as an experiment on the Prussian state railways has been received with much interest by railway officials in this country. Experiments have been carried out for some time in England in connection with the use of oil as fuel for locomotives, notably on the Great Eastern railway, and those traveling on that line will have noticed those engines which have been especially adapted for the experiment. The system has, however, not yet been fully adopted.

It appears that one of the main objections to the use of oil is the great cost of the fuel, when compared with the price of coal in this country, and it is probable that were the price of oil to come down to that of coal the system might be further experimented with and perhaps ultimately adopted.

From the passengers' point of view the great advantage of oil fuel is the absence of smoke, and from the fireman's point of view the small amount of labor required, as compared with firing on the present steam locomotives, for in the case of an internal combustion engine the fireman needs only to turn a tap, while on the present steam locomotive he is kept busy shoveling in coal more or less incessantly.

It is reported that a sum amounting to £12,000 (\$60,000) has been expended upon experiments which have resulted in the engine at present being tried on the Prussian state railways.

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RAILWAY RECEIPTS
OF UNITED KINGDOM
ESTABLISH RECORD

Net Earnings of Last Year Amounted to \$236,780,000; Third Class Passengers Chief Source of Revenue

TOTAL LARGEST YET

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The receipts on the railways in the United Kingdom have reached really remarkable figures this year and with an enormous increase on previous years.

The total receipts for last year were £123,920,000 (\$619,630,000), which established a record. The cost of running the railways being £76,570,000, the net earnings were £47,350,000 (\$236,780,000). This year there has been a rise of £2,220,000 on the total receipts or 4.9 per cent on the total capital.

It is interesting to hear that the first class passenger contributes only £3,408,000, the second class still less, viz., £2,127,000, while the third class passenger takes the place of being the chief source of revenue, his receipts amounting to the enormous figure of £32,935,000 of the total.

The figures are the largest ever recorded in regard to third class traffic. Those of the first class show marked signs of a recovery from a decline during the years 1906 to 1909, when they remained fairly stationary, up to 1910 when the rise was first manifested.

The total number of passengers conveyed reached the astonishing number of 1,243,739,000, showing an increase of 41,648,000 on the previous year. The underground railways carried 173,000,000 of these. Passenger trains traversed 269,900,000 miles, while goods trains covered 154,000,000.

WHALING SOUGHT
FOR CAPE WATERS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, South Africa—An effort is being made by the Chamber of Commerce in this city to float companies to establish the whaling industry. Norwegian companies operating in Natal and also in Norway have already made some successful experiments, and it is thought that with careful management the industry should become a lucrative one.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
HAS VETO BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A veto bill, the provisions of which are similar to those of the Parliament bill, has been passed by the South Australian legislative assembly by 21 votes to 15. The measure was introduced by the government for the purpose of restricting the power of the upper house.

The Monitor

ON SATURDAY

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comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

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A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer, who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Camera Contest," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Wedding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co.
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THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

Comment on the Peculiarity of Those Who Will Occupy no Other Seat in a Car but the End One

NEARLY everybody finds it hard not to look with at very least a noble commiseration upon the persons who persist in keeping the end seat in the open cars, forcing others to climb past them.

The excuse which these preceptors of the end seat often adduce is that they are going to get off the car after a few more blocks. In actual practice the person climbing in has quite as often to climb out again over the end seat man.

He it remarked here, with assurance of all consideration, that the end seat person is more often a man than woman.

What He Chose

In "War Office Reminiscences" (Blackwoods for August), Colonel Callwell tells a good story of the opening of the new war office: "When we tried to enter the new building on the first day we were closely questioned as to our business, and rank, and so forth, and one officer who had a rather German-sounding surname was peremptorily refused admission. But he was a philosopher, this officer, and he took the insult lying down. 'It was a pity its being November and the days so short,' he remarked next day when he again presented himself and was passed in with profuse apologies. 'It took me a little time to get changed and to fetch my clubs, but I managed a round and a half of golf all right.'—St. James Gazette.

Marking Time

Instead of reprimanding the office boy for soldiering over his work the manager unctuously requested him to count the ticking of the clock for five minutes. For five minutes the boy counted. At the last second he attacked his work with unusual earnestness and for the rest of the day his interest never flagged.

"That is a scheme they tried on me when I was a youngster and inclined to be lazy," the manager said. "To this day I do not know the secret of its success, but I know that to deliberately count the ticking of a clock will cure the worst spell of indolence."—New York Sun.

"No earthly task is ever wrought
By hard, reluctant or unwilling thought."
—From the Persian.

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"And the World Is Mine to Win"

The sunrise plains are a tender haze
And the sunset seas are gray,
But I stand here where the bright skies blaze
Over me and the big today.

What use to me is the vague "maybe"
Or the mournful "might have been?"
For the sun wheels swift from morn to morn
And the world is mine to win.
—From "The Westerner," by Charles B. Clark, Jr.

SEA-HUNGER

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by;
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.
—John Masefield.

CARTOONIST AND ADVERTISER

WRITING amusingly in the Bookman on the various complaints of readers as to the blunders which illustrators of stories make, some one tells the following delightful tale, which is too good not to be true:

A well-known cartoonist had agreed to furnish drawings of the characteristic features of a certain exposition in an American city. Illustrating Chinese day he drew a splendid sketch of the imperial dragon of China in the act of defying any encroachment of all the world. Then he wanted to surmount the whole with an appropriate motto in Chinese. He went to a Chinese who had charge of an exhibit of oriental merchandise in the fair and asked him

for some militant motto, written in his native tongue and script. After a moment's hesitation the Chinese did so. The cartoonist carefully copied the characters into his drawing and it was printed with much eclat in his magazine. Soon the editors received the following earnest, not to say solemn, scree from some educated Chinese in Washington: Mr. —'s picture is a credit to the sentiments that America holds toward China, but the incongruous words he has placed above it are out of place and spoil the whole thing. What do they mean in connection with the picture of our exalted dragon, our exalted emblem? What has "Buy of How Sing and Company" got to do with the patriotic drawing? Is the whole thing intended merely as an advertisement?

It was evidently too good a chance for the wily oriental merchant to lose.

Artificial Marble From Cinders

The invention in Berlin of an excellent artificial marble made from furnace cinders is reported in the Electrical Review and Western Electrician. A suitable cement is added with coloring matter, so that slabs are produced which will serve for instrument bases or switchboard panels at a low expense. The cement does not contain resinous matter such as varnish or asbestos.

COLLECTING ORCHIDS RARE HOBBY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
GROUP OF ORCHIDS IN FULL BLOOM

COLLECTING and cultivating orchids is one of the most remarkable of all forms of specialization in horticulture. Call it a hobby or a fancy, which you will, none the less it is one that while involving considerable outlay on the part of the collector and requiring a good deal of experience from the cultivator, leads at the same time to an increased knowledge concerning a tribe of plants that are vastly numerous in kind and variety, usually beautiful to look at, but as a general rule not very extensively known.

A really fine collection of orchids in full bloom is a sight not frequently met with for the simple reason that large and rare collections are as yet by no means numerous. The accompanying photograph shows a fine group of orchids belonging to Messrs. Armstrong & Brown of Tunbridge Wells, Eng., and illustrates how splendid a mass of orchids appears when in full bloom and artistically arranged.

Years and years ago the hobby for tulip culture attained such a pitch among the Dutch as to become a veritable byword, and hundreds and hundreds of florists are said at that period to have been given for a single bulb. The nature of the orchid is such that it provides a much wider base on which to rest a hobby than the cultivation of rare tulips ever

did, though in either case their actual value is merely dependent on fashion or variety. What makes the orchid different in this respect is the immense range that its many varieties cover, each one possessing its peculiarities, and having interesting points of its own that make it somewhat different, if only to an infinitesimal degree, from its neighbor. On the other hand, the difference may be immense in its foliage, in its bloom, in the form and conditions of its growth, in its requirements and its culture. Whether it be a dendrobium, a cattleya, an odontoglossum, or a cypripedium, all are interesting and very beautiful.

A grower or collector, having experience with these wonderful plants, looks for an orchid house of special proportions and construction. It is not surprising that a plant exported from some tropical jungle to a northern latitude requires rather special accommodation. Thus there is usually the hot house, the medium house, and the cool house. Orchids come from Mexico, from Brazil, from the East Indies, from the West Indies, from Madagascar, and from the mountainous regions of India. It is said that some 5000 species of this tribe are known to botanists. Linnaeus, writing over a century ago, recorded but a dozen

exotic kinds. And now as many as 2000 varieties are said to be in cultivation. The orchid house is built as a rule with a wide span glass roof, not very high, and fitted throughout when possible with teak shelves and woodwork. Placed in some cozy corner is probably to be found a miniature seed frame, the treasure of treasures to the orchid enthusiast. In it are growing perhaps some tiny seedlings, diminutive in size, possibly little more than microscopic. The collector hopes great things of these seedlings, for among them perchance may be some unique variety of the orchid family, bearing a blossom of a much-sought tinge of color, with a spot or stripe upon its lovely petals hitherto unrecognized among the known varieties and therefore possibly a priceless specimen. Two famous collections in England are those of Baron Schroeder and Sir Trevor Lawrence, both of which are supposed to have cost many thousands of pounds to collect. But it is not always the costliest bloom that makes the prettiest posy, and it goes without saying that orchids can be obtained for a moderate sum. The best way to see a collection, however, is in a mass, like the beautiful blooms in the picture shown above.

"FORWARD"

THE writer of that concise and helpful epistle to the Philippians gives us out of his own experience a rule of procedure that every follower of the Master may well take to heart as a guide to his daily conduct: "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Paul's career up to this time had so far departed from the ordinary as to lend a special significance to his words. The story is graphically and dramatically set forth in the book of Acts—the sudden and complete transformation from the zealous persecutor of the Christians (although Paul honestly believed himself called to this work) to an ambassador of Christ, a change so startling that the band of Christian workers with whom, in accordance with his instructions, he sought to ally himself, were afraid of him.

It seems to have been characteristic of this apostle, even as it had been earlier with the impetuous Peter, to throw himself into whatever tasks he undertook with an ardor that brooked no bounds. No doubt he bitterly repented the persecution and havoc he had wrought, but there was no sitting down in the ruins and bemoaning the past. Family, friends, his former pursuits, were forgotten; all his splendid energy was devoted to the building up of his new faith. In the distance loomed the goal, the prize for which he counted all else well lost, that he might win Christ; and to him there was only one direction—forward!

Paul had become "a chosen vessel" of the Lord, to bear the name of the King of kings before royal courts and to the common people as well, a commission gladly accepted, though he was warned how great things he must suffer for that name's sake. It was apparently near the close of his first imprisonment at Rome, and when he felt a crisis of his affairs was approaching, that the letter

to the Philippians was written; yet he who had professed himself "ready . . . to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus," was still "of a good courage," and there is a note of ultimate triumph in that ringing declaration: "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

There are things in the past of most people which they would better spend their time in forgetting rather than regretting. Wasted opportunities, wrong decisions, sinful pleasures, sorrow and loss—why should we waste time in mourning over past mistakes and follies and grievances while the future in which to atone for them stretches before us? When Paul's eyes were opened and he saw the error into which his zeal had betrayed him, he might have spent the rest of his days in futile bewailment over his mistake, and thus missed that splendid accomplishment for the cause of Christ which signaled his later years. How many lives that might easily have been blessed and enriched humanity have been given over to vain regrets, literally gone to waste, because of failure to recognize the uselessness of mourning over that which is unalterable, striving against the irrevocable past instead of grasping the present good. Why sigh over the opportunity that slipped through our fingers last week or last year, and ignore the one that even now is at the door? Why lament past unkindness or neglect, if today we fail to speak the loving word, do the kindly act, that may prove to be the turning point with some other needy brother? Why grieve over former sins and follies, instead of struggling manfully with present temptations?

Often it is out of just such trials as these that some of the strongest characters known to the world have been evolved. We murmur and rebel, because we fail to appreciate that the time of trial is a testing time to see if we are capable of greater things than those with which we have so far been entrusted. God calls men to great work only after He has tested them, "as by fire," in the

furnace of affliction and adversity, and the way in which we accept this trial of our faith in God and His goodness is a determining factor in what the future holds for us.

"But," says some one, "I simply can't forget the past. I have tried and it is of no use for me to struggle any longer. I may as well accept my fate, for there is no way out of it for me." Even the Master's disciples questioned among themselves, "Who then can be saved?" and in reply came that assurance which has comforted and strengthened so many fainting hearts: "With God all things are possible." This is the golden key that will unlock every prison cell and set free them that believed themselves hopelessly in bondage to sin, disease and death—"With men it is impossible, but not with God; for with God all things are possible." Tossed and buffeted, helpless and hopeless, there is always a haven of refuge, and we find that "the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear."

It was out of the depths of sorrow and suffering that nearly a half century ago a woman's heart cried out with unflinching trust in the ever-living God for succor, and of that prayer of faith was born the truth that has freed an unnumbered host from the slavery of mortal beliefs through its demonstrations that the prayer of faith saves the sick today even as it did when the Master healed the multitudes of all manner of diseases through his understanding that divine Love does heal and answer that prayer which affirms, "nothing wavering," the goodness and allness of God: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I know that thou hearest me always."

It is no mere theory, then, that Christian Science proffers as a solution for the grievous problems that so vex and harass humanity and from which they are ever seeking relief, but a Principle and rule that are as efficacious today as when Paul preached the gospel of a full salvation to Jew and Gentile, bond and free. Through the study and application of the teachings of this demonstrable religion Christian Scientists are daily proving that the past with all its mistakes can be relegated to the background, for as they "hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 261), they find there is no room for error, aught that is unlike God, good, to creep in.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boy Scouts Useful in the Philippines

Elwood E. Brown, organizer of the boy scouts in the Philippines, has written a letter to the national headquarters telling of the assistance which the Manila boy scouts gave recently at a fire in that city. He says: "It might interest you to know that at a recent fire in Manila, which devastated acres of ground and rendered homeless 3000 people, two

patrols of the Manila scouts reached the fire almost with the fire companies, reported to the proper authorities, and worked for hours under very trying conditions, helping frightened natives into places of safety, removing valuables and other articles from houses that apparently were in the path of the flames, and performing cheerfully and well all the tasks given to them by the firemen and scout masters. They were complimented in the public press on the efficiency of their work. At the recent carnival in Manila the carnival officials requested the services of the boys, and for 10 days they were on duty performing all kinds of work on the carnival grounds, such as directing strangers to the hotels and acting as guides and helpers.—American Boy.

Kettle of Gasoline

A unique use of a teapot is made in a story in a children's magazine. A motor car is stalled and the driver finds that he has forgotten to fill the tank. The only thing to do is to wait till some car comes along and hope to be able to beg enough gasoline to get home on. A car comes presently and the request for gasoline is readily granted by the driver, who is an acquaintance. But how to get it from one tank to the other? A young lady has a dainty little tea basket and outfit for heating water for luncheon and offers her pretty kettle, which only holds a quart. Eight times it is filled and emptied, and then it is restored to the owner with the remark that the quotation about scrubbing the butter tub and the shattered vase applies here, for the "scent of the gasoline" is likely to hang around that teakettle for some time to come.

Queer Little Grebes

The grebe is a brownish bird somewhat smaller than a duck. It spends most of its time on the water and runs with difficulty on land with its curious feet, which make such good paddles. It builds its nest on the water on some mass of stuff which offers a surface and is stationary. When the little grebes are hatched out of the eggs they begin almost at once to swim, too. Sometimes they get frightened or tired and one may see the mother grebe swimming along with three or four little ones riding on her back.

Today's Puzzle

ENIGMA.

Crossing my two, I descended the slope and found that the ravine had no one two. I felled a tree and decided to one, two, three. Just then one, two, three came along and I turned and walked back up the two with her. She told me that she had just come from a game of one two. Inserting an e into my one, two three, I asked, "Did the one, two, three the prize?" One, two, three answered that she did.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 21, 1911

Federal Home Rule

THE passing of the Parliament bill has brought the question of home rule for Ireland within the region of practical politics. So long as the House of Lords existed with unimpaired authority home rule for Ireland was certain of rejection, no matter what support might have been found for it in the House of Commons. The passing of the Parliament bill has changed all this. The present Parliament has not yet concluded its first year. There is ample room for a home rule bill to be passed through the House of Commons the necessary number of times and to become law, without the assent of the House of Lords, before the next dissolution takes place. The great parliamentary battles of the immediate future will undoubtedly rage over such a home rule bill and a bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church, and the coming sessions will probably witness struggles not less keen than that which has attended the passage of the Parliament bill.

In these circumstances a movement has grown up, within the House of Commons itself, for the substitution of a federal home rule bill for an Irish home rule bill. There is no doubt that such a bill would do much to weaken the opposition of the Unionist party. If the imperial Parliament was to be retained at Westminster, while separate Parliaments for the transaction of purely local business were to be called into being in Edinburgh and Dublin and possibly in Cardiff or Carnarvon, the Unionist antipathy to the measure would, to some extent at least, be mitigated. Curiously enough, considerable opposition would come from within the party which is now supporting home rule for Ireland alone. The reasons for this are simple. It is obvious, for instance, that the Irish party, having supported the passage of certain Liberal measures, such as the budget, to which it is opposed, on the full understanding that the support thus given was to be required by the introduction of an Irish home rule bill, would rise in rebellion the instant it was proposed to delay the passage of such a bill, while the scheme for federal home rule was being drafted and matured. Another reason of which no secret is made by many advanced Liberals is based on pure deduction. The Liberal non-conformists, without the help of the Welsh and Scottish Liberals, believe that they would find themselves in a minority in a purely English House. They are, therefore, if not actually opposed to, at all events lukewarm in the support of a federal measure, the result being that they may be trusted to combine with the Nationalists in insisting on the adoption of a purely Irish measure.

Theoretically, federal home rule is the ideal solution of the whole question. It would meet, at once, the anomaly of Irish members sitting to vote on the local affairs of Great Britain in a British Parliament, overcome largely the existing electoral discrepancies and at the same time remove the scandal of the congestion of parliamentary business. At present the purely local concerns of insignificant towns in various parts of the kingdom come before the imperial Parliament for ratification. The result is that great imperial questions, such as the national expenditure or the recent Parliament bill, are carried through the House by what is known as "kangaroo closure" or closure by compartments, with the result that clauses of immense importance pass and enormous sums are voted without any discussion. The necessity in these circumstances for some measure of federal home rule which, while retaining what all parties agree are imperial interests in the hands of the imperial Parliament, will yet relegate purely local business to the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they belong has become so apparent that it is not strange that a party in its support should have sprung up at Westminster.

EVERYTHING considered, especially the length of the extra session, it was fortunate for President Taft that he had a place on the White House roof to go to in order to escape the door and telephone bells.

Take the Tariff Out of Politics

IT HAS been a matter of positive knowledge in Congress as well as in the country at large from the very beginning of the special session that no legislation bearing upon the tariff, other than that relating to the Canadian reciprocity agreement, would be approved by the President. And the reason for his opposition to such legislation has been clear to everybody who has followed his course during the last year and a half. He committed himself repeatedly to tariff revision before the extra session was called. In speeches and public papers he maintained that the tariff had not been in past years, and could not be in the years to come, framed with proper regard for the business of the country and for commercial ethics under the partizan political system of dealing with the schedules.

His attitude in this regard has simply been reflective of the intelligent thought of the nation. The tariff has been revised and tinkered at intervals during the last forty years, and always with special regard for the political advantage of one or other of the great parties. The probable ultimate effect of changes in the schedules upon politicians and their prospects, individually or collectively, has influenced and regulated the point of view. The tariff has been revised to strengthen partizan interests in one part of the country, to weaken them in another. Manipulation of the schedules, it was discovered at an early day, if skillfully done, could work wonders in determining results at the polls. It mattered not whether tampering with duties supposed to be stable unsettled industry and trade; what mattered was that this party or the other needed votes.

The country had grown tired of this, even before Mr. Taft became President. When he became President and announced himself in favor of a tariff commission the country congratulated itself that a change from partizan to business methods in dealing with this great question was at length in sight. Congress, however, was not ready to accept the new profess, and the proceedings of the extra session show that politicians still cling tenaciously to the idea that the tariff issue is a partizan convenience. For months the business of the country has been unsettled because of threatened

tariff legislation. There has really been no hope of getting measures of revision past the President, but there has been, as the politicians have viewed it, the need of making records that might be useful in the campaign of 1912.

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if the tariff agitation of the last few months has raised either party in public esteem. If it has served any useful purpose, it has been that of confirming the thinking people of the nation in the thought that the public welfare demands the removal of the tariff question out of the domain of practical politics. It has become plain that there is far more self-interest than patriotism at the bottom of tariff legislation, and that there can be no permanent relief from incessant agitation of the tariff question while it remains a political issue and a partizan shuttlecock.

UNDER a radical change in naval construction in England, it is said, vessels of the dreadnought type will find their way rapidly to the scrap heap. What is meant, of course, is "more rapidly."

THE question as to the height and depth of ownership enjoyed by those who hold property in fee simple has again come up for discussion. The laws of some countries already deny the right of owners of land in some instances to go below the soil in search of minerals; so, too, the ordinances of many municipalities are restricting the height of buildings. In neither case, however, must the rights of the land-owner be interfered with. No mineral-right claimant can undermine the property of another, if thereby he imperils that property in any way. Nor is it permissible for anybody to extend a structure or an arch or projection over the property of another, even though it be at a height that does not necessarily shut out air or sunlight.

The point of present moment is whether one may fly over another's property without first obtaining the property-owner's consent. It is not lawful to fly over certain of the states, and the fact that such a law exists predicates the right of the state to regulate what shall be allowable above one's property. The claim has recently been presented in France that one may sue an aviator for sailing over one's property because in so sailing he casts a shadow upon the property in question, and, therefore, temporarily shuts out the sunlight. It is proposed that vertical ownership be limited to a height of 300 meters.

American as well as British lawyers and lawmakers have been giving the matter of determining the rights of property-owners in relation to aviation and also the rights of aviators in relation to property a great deal of thought. It seems to be more than ever probable that laws in this connection will have to be constructed as all British common law has been, out of the fulness of experience. Only when cases arise of trespass, growing out of aviation, or cases involving claims for damages growing out of aeroplane usage, can the questions of responsibility be decided and precedents established. In the meantime it is doubtful if there will be many lawsuits based on the technical points in land ownership. The man who feels hurt because an aeroplane flies over his lot or farm at a height of two or three thousand feet and undertakes to obtain satisfaction for it in the courts must be provided with at least three important things in advance, namely, plenty of money, plenty of time and plenty of patience, and even these may not insure him a verdict.

ARIZONA and New Mexico may now, probably, come in. They will have no margin to spare, however.

Popularizing Sport and Recreation

MAYOR FITZGERALD of Boston, home from a tour of Europe that has been utilized in study of city government and social organization, has begun to contrast conditions found there with those he faces on returning to Boston. On the debit side of the account he places the failure of the metropolitan park commission to make the Charles river basin accessible to the masses and used by them as similar opportunities for sport and recreation are in lands where he has recently been touring. The mayor need not have gone so far afield for his illustration. The park reservations of Boston near the sea, under the control of the same board, do not lack for appreciation or use by the people.

Their failure to take advantage of the new fresh water basin seems largely a matter of inertia. Of its being a marked addition to the scenic and pictorial wealth of the city there is no question. Artists have registered their appreciation. Lovers of sky and cloud walk along the boulevards which line the banks. But boating is not common, partly because facilities are not complete or cheap, but more so because the notion of thus using the river has not yet become general.

There is much to be said, both from a scenic and a prudential standpoint, for the plan of creating an island in the basin, to be used as a site for public buildings of a noteworthy type and size and also for a recreation center. On the upper stretches of the basin there should be better facilities for bathing and boating. The parks that now line the lower waters were made for the people of Cambridgeport and of Boston's North and West ends to use to the full, and not as lawns for the few to gaze out upon from Beacon-street windows.

Americans, taking them at large, have yet to master the art of recreation. The theory of providing places where people, pent up with toil or herded in congested quarters, can loaf, play and live in the open and enjoy needed exercise at moderate cost is one that gains ground; and towns and cities are taxing themselves heavily to provide playgrounds, baths and the like. But the average American has yet to learn how to take advantage, either singly or with his family, of the provision that is being made for his welfare. Even in his play he is intense, individualistic, restless and difficult to impress with an ideal that is not practical. Family expeditions are infrequent. The near-by good is passed by for the distant bad. Success or failure in fun too often is measured by its pecuniary cost, when the rule is the more extravagant the better.

MR. EDISON, like the loyal New York visitor that he is, is true to the Great White Way, even in the presence of the best that Europe has to offer.

THE road for charter revision in New York seems to be as stumpy as the road for tariff revision in Washington.

Labor Peace in the British Isles

THIS morning the striking railroad men of the United Kingdom returned to work. Their demand had been for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of their unions. This demand has not been conceded, but something far more important has been agreed to by both parties to the controversy. That is, the employing corporations and the employees have consented to submit all the questions at issue to a commission of inquiry created by the government, with assurances that the findings of this body shall be accepted. While it is not true, in a general sense, that the strikers have gained a great victory over the corporations, it is a fact that the latter, through the force of public opinion, have been compelled to agree to a plan of settlement which should insure to the employees of the railroads better terms in the future.

Industrial Britain as a whole achieves a tremendous victory in the acceptance by labor and capital of the arbitration principle. The truce established is one honorable to both sides and it was no difficult matter for the railroad companies and their workers to resume their old relations this morning without misgivings. The government has brought about a situation that is free from the stings of either triumph or defeat. But of it must come a better understanding and a more lasting peace. King and country alike appreciate the splendid work performed by the Asquith government in bringing about a reconciliation that permits of a thorough investigation, rational discussion, and a mutually satisfactory settlement.

It is significant of the influence of good intentions, when reenforced with common sense and energetic action, that the dock strike at Liverpool gives promise now of coming to a speedy end. There is a prospect, indeed, that the strikers will have returned to their work by Wednesday. The action of the government in intervening in behalf of industrial peace must have the effect of inspiring labor in general with greater confidence; assurance of hearings in the future that will bring its complaints and demands before the bar of public opinion is a very long step in the direction of settlements that will be permanent because equitable.

IT MUST be remembered that the cause of education will incur some hazard if Maine insists on putting all of its college presidents in public office.

DEFINITIVE, inclusive editions of authors' works are not, so often as formerly, posthumous. Pressure from without, from publisher and from public, leads men to give consent to propositions that writers of an earlier period of literature—one more modest in its self-estimate—would have repelled. The consequence is that writers of fiction, essayists, and, less frequently, poets now have to sit themselves down, re-read their own works, decide what to retain and what to reject, and then furnish a history, in terms of self-consciousness, of the conception, birth and growth of their thought-children. Mrs. Humphry Ward is now engaged in this process, so are Thomas Hardy and W. D. Howells; and in this connection one cannot except Henry James, whose prefaces to the recent complete edition of his works, like Bernard Shaw's, have a biographical quality that frequently makes them more attractive than the more formal creations of his art.

How carefully authors as a rule preserve all that they have written and how frequently they refresh their memories by perusal of their earlier books is not a matter easy to generalize about. Often, of course, there is no more certain way of incurring the enmity of an author than to remind him or her that in days of immaturity and wild revolt a book went forth bearing a name which he or she would now give much to have absent from the title-page. There was a time when it was easier than it is now to let such unloved waifs become obscure, and die if they would. But works of reference, inclusive libraries, full bibliographies and the contemporary zest for publicity, all these are modern methods of preserving everything that comes from the press.

Nor is this all. Time was when an author was not so sorely tempted as he is now to make merchandise of his juvenile "pot-boilers," following success with a work written in mature years. To name several clever British essayists and writers of fiction who have recently fallen victims to this lure of competing publishers would not be a difficult task. Too much apprentice work of A. C. Benson, Arnold Bennett and Gilbert Chesterton has flooded the market, with as well as without their consent.

SAVING of something like \$9,000,000 a year in the transportation of the mails by railroad is certainly an object. Many things can be done toward the improvement of the service in other directions by the employment of this money. It might serve an excellent purpose, for instance, if distributed as rewards or bonuses among the specially deserving employees of the railway mail service. But perhaps the first thing to be thought of is the fact that such a saving is possible. If it is possible it follows logically that the government is now, and probably has been for some time, paying out unnecessarily the vast sum of \$9,000,000 annually in connection with the carriage of mail matter.

The railroads have for years been carrying the mails according to weight, estimated by tests made at various times with the view of finding an average. To say the least, the method has been loose. The postmaster-general now proposes to upset this system and to inaugurate one in its place under the operation of which the government will pay the railroads according to the car space occupied by the mail service, a rate which will assure them a clear profit on the business of 6 per cent per annum.

Under this arrangement the carrying corporations will not make as much from the government as they do now, but they will make all they are legitimately entitled to. This is getting things down to a fair business basis. The government is hardly justified in paying the railroads annually \$9,000,000 more than they earn. A demand is being made for many postal improvements, and its reasonableness is not disputed. The improvements, however, are postponed for lack of the necessary financial means. It is possible that if \$9,000,000 can be saved in one quarter there are opportunities for making large savings in other quarters. Apparently what is needed still in the postoffice department is closer management and greater economy, especially since this seems to be one of the main roads to enlarged efficiency.

An Author and His Books

Space, Not Weight, in Mail Carriage